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MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

BOOK REVIEW: LENIN AND SOVIET MILITARY SCIENCE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNIKH SIL in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press: 2 Apr 81) pp 89-91

[Review by Candidate of Military Sciences, Maj Gen L. Korzun of the book "V. I. Lenin i Sovetskaya Voyennaya Nauka" [V. I. Lenin and Soviet Military Science], by N. N. Azovtsev, Second Revised and Supplemented Edition, Moscow, Nauka, 1981, 352 pages, 1 ruble, 70 kopecks]

[Text] The richness of Lenin's military theoretical heritage is inexhaustible. It is constantly being added to and developed by the party in terms of the specific historical conditions. For this reason, every new book devoted to the given subject is greeted with great attention not only by specialists but also by a broad range of military readers as well as everyone interested in Soviet military science. This has been the case for the second, revised and significantly supplemented edition of the monograph by Doctor of Historical Sciences N. N. Azovtsev "V. I. Lenin i Sovetskaya Voyennaya Nauka" [V. I. Lenin and Soviet Military Science].

It thoroughly treats two basic groups of questions.

The first is directly related to the military theoretical heritage of V. I. Lenin. This is primarily Lenin's ideological and theoretical bases of Soviet military science, the establishing and elaboration by the party leader of the principles for organizing the new type of army, the most important provisions on the forms and means of conducting warfare and their practical embodiment in leading the armed defense of the young Soviet republic.

The second is concerned with the creative application and development of Lenin's military theoretical heritage by the party in the interwar period, during the years of the very severe testing of the Great Patriotic War and then after its victorious conclusion.

In this regard of special interest is the new chapter which has been specially written for the given edition entitled "The Leninist Science of Winning in the Defense of Peace and Socialism." This analyzes the role of Soviet military science in strengthening the defense capability of our state and the entire socialist commonwealth and it also analyzes in detail its structure, the content and development trends at the present stage.

The treating of the diverse problems of Lenin's military theoretical heritage and its organic link with modern times, the extensive factual material analyzed by the author and the serious scientific generalizations and conclusions are of undoubted interest for military readers.

The improvement in the structural organization of the monograph in comparison with the first edition, the additional use of certain documents and statements by Lenin as well as the broad use of party history literature of recent years have made it possible for the author to examine in a more thorough and profound manner the impact of Lenin's military theoretical heritage on carrying out the tasks of defending the socialist fatherland and on the party's use and further development of this very rich heritage during the various periods of building socialism and communism in our nation.

In a brief review it is impossible to examine the extensive range of the book. For this reason let us take up only certain of the most important aspects in the ideological-theoretical and methodological bases of Soviet military science linked primarily to the teachings about the defense of the socialist fatherland and the party's creative use and further development of Lenin's military-theoretical heritage at the present stage.

In determining party policy in the military area, of exceptional significance have been Lenin's teachings about the defense of the socialist fatherland. These became an important component part in the theory of socialist revolution elaborated by Lenin.

The monograph's author using extensive factual material convincingly shows that the most important role in defending the victories of Great October and the socialist fatherland was assigned by V. I. Lenin to the military organization of the working class and its main nucleus, the army, and an army of a fundamentally new type, a socialist type.

As is correctly pointed out in the work, one of the demands of the Marxist program was the replacing of the bourgeois army by a socialist militia and the universal arming of the people. This provision was stated in the program of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] approved by the second Party Congress. Subsequently, the historical conditions under which V. I. Lenin and the party had to elaborate the theoretical bases and actually carry out the creation of a military organization for the first worker-peasant state in the history of mankind were completely different in comparison with those which the founders of Marxism imagined in proceeding from the supposition of a victory of a socialist revolution simultaneously in a number of leading countries.

The historic accomplishment of V. I. Lenin was that he, in establishing the bases of the science on the defense of the socialist fatherland against the imperialist threat, proved the necessity of creating mass, regular, well-equipped armed forces for this; he disclosed the basic particular features of the new type of army; he defined its social, socialist nature and purpose and showed the sources of its strength and invincibility and the fundamental difference from capitalist armies. This was a further creative development of Marxist views about the military organization of a socialist state. This is thoroughly brought out in the book.

In establishing the advantages of the socialist military organization over a bourgeois one, V. I. Lenin never restricted this problem to the questions of just the organizational development of the army but rather viewed them always in a single unity with strengthening the defense capability of the state as a whole. Quite rightly the monograph draws attention to the fact that the leader of the workers, in stressing the determining importance of armed struggle in achieving victory, at the same time repeatedly pointed to the important role of other forms of struggle--economic, diplomatic and ideological.

Exceptionally great and diverse was V. I. Lenin's contribution to elaborating the principles of Soviet military science. To him Soviet military science, as is pointed out in the monograph, owes the profound elaboration of such fundamental problems as the essence and nature of wars in the age of imperialism and the revolutionary renewal of the world, the particular features of a socialist state's army, the role of the masses of people in a war and the importance of economic, moral-political, scientific-technical and military potentials. V. I. Lenin established the major provisions on the unity of the front and rear, the significance of military unity among the socialist republics, the turning of the nation into a unified military camp as the most important condition for achieving victory, the basic laws of modern warfare and the advantages of a socialist state in using them and the conditions and ways for developing progressive military theory in a socialist state.

The book thoroughly brings out Lenin's contributions to elaborating a truly scientific classification of wars, the establishing of their true class nature and political essence and the dividing of wars into two types, just and unjust.

Proceeding from Lenin's conclusion that "the nature of the political aim has a decisive impact on the conduct of a war...", the author analyzes the relationship of policy and military strategy with the determining role of policy. The book also examines in detail Lenin's establishing of the law of the dependence of the course and outcome of a war upon the balance of material, moral-political and military capabilities of the opponents and the party's actual use of this law for achieving victory in the Civil and Great Patriotic wars.

The reviewed work comprehensively examines Lenin's thesis on the greater influence of the economic, political, moral and military factors on achieving victory over the enemy in wars to defend the socialist fatherland. In this regard it is essential to point out that the political and moral factors are so closely interrelated and interdependent that they are often viewed in our literature as a single factor. But the author, in referring to a number of Lenin's statements, isolates the political factor as an independent one, and this undoubtedly merits attention. However, while he gives a rather clear definition to the moral factor in its military significance, in terms of the political factor he in essence limits himself to the theses on the relationship of policy and military strategy. This question undoubtedly merits a broader interpretation and detailed examination.

The monograph devotes a great deal of attention to bringing out the essence of Lenin's conclusion on the decisive importance of troop morale for victory particularly in just wars; the contents and forms as well as the very rich experience of party work aimed at developing high moral-combat qualities in the Soviet military have been thoroughly shown.

V. I. Lenin was not only a great theoretician in the area of military affairs and the founder of Soviet military science but also a great organizer and leader of the victorious armed struggle in the defense of the socialist fatherland. V. I. Lenin considered party leadership to be the supreme leading sociopolitical principle in military organizational development. For this reason, upon his initiative, as is recalled in the book, in December 1918 the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee adopted a special decree which stated quite clearly: "...The policy of the military department, like all other departments and institutions, is carried out on the precise grounds of the general directives issued by the party in the form of its Central Committee and under its direct control."

The monograph rightly points out that party leadership in military-organizational development is primarily manifested in the fact that all questions of national defense, the strengthening of the army and the development of military theory and practice are settled in full accord with the party's ideology and military policy, on a basis of party decisions. Both in peacetime and during the years of military trials, the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo systematically were concerned and are concerned with all questions relating to the life and activities of the Soviet Armed Forces and to the strengthening of their combat might and readiness. National defense as a whole, the material-technical base and the organizational structure of the Armed Forces are being continuously improved, the training level of the military personnel is rising, military theory is being developed and the system of ideological and political indoctrination is being improved. An exceptionally important role in carrying out all these tasks is played by the effective system of political bodies and party organizations set up in the course of the Civil War upon the initiative of V. I. Lenin and by their fruitful activities. "All the history of our state and its Armed Forces," pointed out the minister of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, "is convincing affirmation of the correctness of Lenin's conclusion on the decisive role of the Communist Party in military-organizational development."

The reviewed work thoroughly examines the significance, content and practical implementation of the party's leading role in the various stages of Soviet military-organizational development, including under the conditions of developed socialism. This is one of the merits of the monograph.

The new, sixth chapter convincingly shows that the greater leading role of the CPSU in elaborating and implementing military policy is an important pattern in social development at the present stage, particularly in the last decade. The strength and effectiveness of party leadership are in its purposefulness, its class principledness, scientificness and creative approach. The party directs the military personnel at the need to eliminate mistakes of an objective and subjective nature in carrying out the tasks of raising combat readiness. This is achieved by constantly implementing the principle of the unity of scientific objectivity and communist party loyalty. The Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress was a new visible example of precisely such an approach by the party to solving any questions, including the strengthening of our state's defense capability and ensuring the necessary combat might and readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In bringing out the truly national nature of the Armed Forces of developed socialism, the author particularly comments that they reflect the humanistic essence of our society, they embody socialist internationalism and that they are not merely a schooling for military skill but also remarkable schooling in ideological and labor tempering, patriotism and courage, discipline and organization.

As was emphasized in the Accountability Report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the Marxist-Leninist party cannot carry out its role if it does not pay proper attention to analyzing all that is occurring, to generalizing the new phenomena of life and to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory." This conclusion is of urgent significance also for the development of Soviet military science at the present stage. It is all the more important as a profound, truly scientific penetration into the essence of modern military phenomena increases the effectiveness of the decisions and measures to improve the USSR Armed forces and to develop military affairs.

The international significance of Soviet military science is also rather fully disclosed in the designated work. Here it is asserted that the Marxist-Leninist teachings about war and the army and about the defense of the socialist fatherland in the future will serve as a theoretical methodological foundation for the further development of military science in the socialist countries and for strengthening their defense might.

The CPSU also gives exceptionally important significance to further improving the ideological-political and military training of the military personnel. The successful carrying out of this task depends largely upon a mastery of Lenin's military theoretical heritage. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, Marxist-Leninist teachings have been and remain the dependable compass in all our life and work. We must constantly turn to the inspired works of our leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin, study them and be guided by them.

The reviewed monograph will be of great help to the military personnel in mastering Lenin's military-theoretical heritage and in correctly understanding the theoretical and practical activities of the party in the area of strengthening the defense capability and armed defense of the socialist fatherland.

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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

CONTENTS OF 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL', No 8, 1981

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ARMED FORCES

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: CPSU SOCIAL POLICY OBJECTIVES

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[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Prof Col N. Tabunov: "CPSU Social Policy in a Developed Socialist Society"]

[Text] In the widest spectrum of the revolutionizing activities of the party which leads the Soviet people to communism, social policy is moving evermore to the forefront. It is aimed at improving the entire system of social relations and the socialist way of life, at obliterating class differences, establishing complete social uniformity in society and at the all-round development of man. "Under communism," the CPSU Program points out, "all people will have equal status in society, an equal relationship to the means of production, equal conditions of labor and distribution and will participate actively in the managing of social affairs. Harmonious relations will be established between the individual and society on a basis of a unity of social and personal interests."

Under the conditions of mature socialism, the party is implementing this magnificent goal with hitherto unprecedented completeness and consistency. The 26th CPSU Congress opened up new horizons in the economic and social development of Soviet society. It made a creative contribution to the theory and practice of communist construction and it deepened and substantially enriched the contents of the party's social policy at the present stage. The congress decisions and documents in being permeated by a Leninist concern for the good of the people are inspiring the Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy to new, glorious deeds and accomplishments.

The CPSU is the guiding and directing force of Soviet society. Being the nucleus of its entire political system, the party determines the general development prospects of society and the CPSU domestic and foreign policy; it directs the great creative activities of the Soviet people and gives their struggle for the victory of communism a planned and scientifically sound nature. Here the regulation and development of social relations holds a special place.

At present when the party has posed the task of increasing the role of the labor collectives in the political and economic life of society and in elaborating social development plans, the scientific establishing of the essence and basic areas of social policy has assumed not only theoretical but also direct practical significance tied to the interests of each person.

It must be said that the concept of social relations is not uniform in Marxist-Leninist theory. Thus, K. Marx wrote: "Political relations between people are, naturally, also social, societal relations like all relations which exist between people. For this reason all questions related to mutual relations between people are also social questions" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 4, p 301). In this context all the activities of the CPSU and Soviet state aimed at the leadership of society, including its economic development, operate as social policy.

On the other hand, the founders of Marxism-Leninism used the concept of social relations in a narrower sense, viewing them in a single logical series with human relations in the economic, political, spiritual (cultural) spheres of social life. For example, in speaking about the attitude of the proletariat to the fatherland, V. I. Lenin emphasized that "the proletariat cannot be indifferent and indiscriminate to the political, social and cultural conditions of its struggle..." (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 17, p 190). In characterizing the alliance of the working class with the nonproletarian strata of the workers in the course of the Civil War he pointed out that this is "an alliance between economically, politically, socially and spiritually different classes" (PSS, Vol 38, p 377).

An isolating of the specific social sphere of social relations is also characteristic of recent CPSU documents as well as of the new USSR Constitution where it is stated: "The equality of USSR citizens is guaranteed in all areas of economic, political, social and cultural life."

Social relations are primarily relations between individuals and their communities which in an integrated fashion express their position and role in social life. They can be relationships of equality (under socialism) or inequality (in a bourgeois society). Corresponding to the position of individuals and classes their social role can either be progressive or reactionary.

The specific nature of social relations is found in the fact that they do not exist in and of themselves, outside other types of social relations (economic, political or spiritual). But they are not dissolved in the latter, for they include only that content of the other types of social relations which is directly tied to satisfying the needs and interests of people and to their way of life. For precisely this reason social relations most visibly express the progressiveness (or reactionariness) of the social system and its conformity (or disconformity) to the interests of the workers and all the people.

Social policy resolves the range of problems related to the regulating of social relations between classes and communities, between the individual and society. Its aims, means and contents differ diametrically in a socialist and bourgeois society.

The highest aim of CPSU social policy is to construct a classless society which ensures the best conditions for the all-round and harmonious development of each man. "Our aim," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the Accountability Report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is to create a society in which there will be no dividing of people into classes. And it can be definitely said that we are gradually but confidently advancing toward this great goal."

While the social policy of bourgeois parties and governments is aimed at reinforcing class inequality and perpetuating the dominance of monopolistic capital over the working masses, the welfare and happiness of the Soviet people are the prime objective for our party. The CPSU directs the leading party, soviet and economic cadres at considering first of all the social effect of their activities and view a solving of economic and other problems not as an end in itself but rather as a means for raising the material and spiritual standard of living of the people. "The starting point of the party, political approach to economics," as the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, "has been and is the permanent demand of the program: all for the sake of man, all for the good of man."

A capitalist is indifferent to what he produces, an implement of death or food products. The only important thing for him is that the capital invested bring a maximum return. Precisely this explains the stubborn reticence of the military industrial monopolies to reduce the very profitable production of weapons of mass destruction. And it is no accident that in the United States 5 million apartments are standing empty merely due to the fact that the property owners find it disadvantageous to rent them for a "cheap" rent which millions of homeless and slum dwellers could afford.

CPSU social policy differs substantially from the bourgeois also in terms of its impact on the social structure of society and on all spheres of human activity. For example, in the Treaty of Rome, the program document of the European Economic Community there is a special section "Social Policy." But in this section, certainly there is not even a hint of the need to change the social structure of society existing in the Common Market countries or eliminate the dominance of the monopolistic bourgeoisie and the exploitation of the working masses. As for the promises of the document's authors to guarantee a "high level of employment," "the development and harmonization of social security" and so forth, all this is nothing more than verbal declarations.

The General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, Gus Hall, said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress: "The world is presently witnessing the striking contrast between the activities of your congress and the U.S. Congress which reflect two socioeconomic systems developing in opposite directions. Your congress pays all attention to the questions of creating a better life for people under the conditions of peace and detente. But last week the U.S. Congress introduced proposals for a significant curtailment of funds for social security, education, housing construction, public health, for old age and unemployment payments with a simultaneous increase in allocations for the needs of the monopolistic corporations and the Pentagon. In attempts to find a way out of the general crisis which is now growing ever-deeper, U.S. state monopolistic capitalism is unleashing a new offensive against the working class and all the American people."

And such a situation for the world of capital is natural as a humane, just social policy and capitalism are incompatible phenomena.

In developing and deepening the decisions of the previous congresses, the 26th CPSU Congress isolated a number of areas of social policy. In the first place, this is an improvement in the social structure of Soviet society. Secondly, the development of the socialist way of life. Thirdly, the formation of a new man on a basis

of the unity of social and personal interests, the rights and obligations of each citizen.

In the social structure of society, it is customary to distinguish socioeconomic, socioethnic and intercollective relations. The first two types of relations will gradually disappear in the process of the growth of socialism into communism while intercollective ones will survive under communism as well.

The merging of the classes and social groups of Soviet society is an objective process. This is substantially influenced by the social policy of the party and state in indicating the goal and means of this merger. The 26th CPSU Congress formulated a forecast conclusion of exceptional significance that the development of a classless social structure will occur mainly and basically within the historic limits of mature socialism. "The modern working class has been and remains," pointed out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "the leading force of this process, its, in the words of Marx, 'social reason and social heart.' Its revolutionary ideology and morality, its collectivist psychology, its interests and ideals are presently becoming the property of all strata in Soviet society."

The party is concentrating its attention on overcoming the differences which go beyond the limits of individual classes and on solving problems which require attentive consideration of the particular features and interests of each group of our society, the cultural-domestic conditions of people in various regions of the nation and in the cities and rural localities. A great deal has already been achieved in this direction. But much still remains to be done in the course of carrying out the vast program of social and economic development outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's as a whole.

The national structure of Soviet society is also changing. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the intense economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their all-round integration. National cultures are flourishing and being mutually enriched and the culture of a united Soviet people, a new social and international community, is forming. "This process," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is occurring in our nation as it should occur under socialism, that is, on a basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and voluntariness."

At the same time, the development dynamics of a multinational state gives rise to many problems requiring a particularly attentive attitude. In a number of republics there has been a rise in the number of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities and they have specific needs in the area of language, culture and life. In some places vestiges of bourgeois nationalism have made themselves felt. The 26th Party Congress demanded that in the future we struggle decisively against such manifestations which are alien to the nature of socialism as chauvinism or nationalism, and against any nationalistic dislocations be it, for example, anti-Semitism or Zionism.

The party is not endeavoring to artificially accelerate the obliteration of national features. But on the contrary it is against their artificial exaggeration or fanning. It is a sacred party duty, the 26th Congress pointed out, to indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a proud feeling of belonging to the united, great Soviet motherland.

The congress drew close attention to the importance to raising the effectiveness of social policy in strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life. It is a question of developing among the members of society reasonable, healthy needs and interests, of creating favorable conditions for fruitful labor activities by the Soviet people, of a further rise in the prosperity and cultural level of the population and so forth.

The shaping of healthy, reasonable needs and interests of people is one of the urgent tasks of social policy. The level of needs is determined not only by scientifically based norms but also by the possibilities for society to satisfy them in accord with the principles of socialist distribution. The needs of a loafer for food, clothing and housing are no less than for a hard worker and can be even more, but a socialist society cannot recognize them as healthy and reasonable. "Anyone who wishes to live better should also work more and better"--this idea of the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress has gained unanimous support in the labor collective and among all the Soviet people.

Only labor is a source of adding to national wealth. A society can allocate only what it has produced. Socially useful labor and its results determine the position of a person in our society. The constitutionally guaranteed right of each Soviet citizen to labor and to wages in accord with the quality and quantity of labor but not below the state-set minimum, the right to choose a profession, the type of employment and work in accord with the calling of a person, his abilities, professional training, education as well as considering social needs are a great victory of CPSU social policy.

The constitutions of certain bourgeois states (France, Italy, the FRG and others) also proclaim the right of the citizens to labor. However nowhere is this right actually guaranteed. Under the conditions of a capitalist society, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the use of modern scientific and technical achievements in production has been turned against the workers and has turned millions of people out of the gates of factories and plants. Over the last decade the army of unemployed in the developed capitalist countries has more than doubled. In 1980, it numbered 19 million persons. The Soviet 11th Five-Year Plan is aimed at creating the best conditions for highly productive labor and at strengthening its meaningfulness and creative nature. The task has been set of the greatest possible reduction in manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor which still employ millions of people in our nation. All types of labor will be improved on a scientific basis. The material and moral incentives for labor will be strengthened. The socialist competition will contribute to the all-round use of concealed reserves and to raising labor productivity. This is giving rise to ever-new springs of popular initiative and is merging the creative efforts of millions of builders of communism into a single powerful flow. The party is constantly concerned with the further development of the patriotic movement of Soviet people to constantly raise the efficiency and quality of labor. The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successfully Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan" has become a new manifestation of this concern.

Highly efficient labor is the most important condition for further raising the prosperity of the Soviet people and this is the main task of the current five-year

plan. This task is not only an economic one but also a social one, since it encompasses housing and domestic conditions of the public, its real income and the consumption level of material goods and services.

The housing problem is one of the most acute social problems in the world. According to UN data, in order to provide housing for everyone who has no roof at all it would be necessary to build at least 40-45 million apartments in the capitalist countries.

The housing problem still exists in the USSR. But it is being solved at a gigantic rate. Over the last 5 years alone, we have built housing with a total area of 530 million m². This has made it possible for more than 50 million persons to improve their housing conditions. At present around 80 percent of the urban population lives in separate apartments. Our nation has the lowest apartment rent. It has remained fixed since 1928 and averages 1 percent of the income of worker and white collar families. It is important to emphasize that housing in our nation is basically provided gratis. The expenditures of the public on the use of housing and for utilities comprise less than one-third of the amount which the state actually spends for these purposes.

The real income of the Soviet people is constantly growing. The average monetary wage of employees in the national economy in 1980 was 168.5 rubles and with the adding of the payments and benefits from the public consumption funds reached 232 rubles.

The concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the welfare of the people is also manifested in the measures to further develop education and culture in the nation. In 1980, around 100 million persons were involved in various types of instruction. The number of persons with a higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education in the USSR was around 146 million persons.

The rural and urban inhabitants are served by around 132,000 mass libraries with holdings of 1.8 billion copies. The movie network exceeds 152,000. Last year the nation had 47,500 people's universities at work which trained 13.8 million students in various areas of knowledge.

An important indicator of national well-being is the level and structure of food consumption. According to survey data, one person in the USSR receives over 3,200 calories a day and this is higher than the average standard calculated by UN experts (2,385 calories). However our food structure still does not fully meet the scientifically based requirements as there is a definite lack of dairy products, meats, fruits and vegetables. The carrying out in the coming 5 years of the food program presently being worked out will not only ensure the necessary volume of food products but will also make it possible to better balance the food structure.

The party's social policy is aimed at the rational reproduction of the population (strengthening the health of the Soviet people and their family and marriage relations). The granting of a guarantee right to rest to the workers contributes to this. This is ensured by the establishing of a work week which does not exceed 41 hours for employees, by shortening the workday for a number of professions and types of production, by granting annual paid vacations, by the development of mass

sports, physical culture and tourism, by the expanding of the network of general medical institutions and by providing the public with free medical care.

At present the USSR has 1 million physicians or more than one-third of all the physicians in the world. In 1980, 55 million workers and members of their family received treatment and rested in the nation's sanitariums, vacation facilities and tourist bases. During the summer over 25 million children and juveniles rested in Pioneer and school camps and at tourist excursion facilities or traveled to suburban areas with children's institutions.

The CPSU has drawn the attention of the soviet and economic leaders to the greatest possible creation of good conditions to strengthen the family and to broaden the advantages and benefits to families having children and to working mothers. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Strengthen State Aid to Families Having Children" and "On Measures to Further Improve the Social Security of the Public" were clear confirmation of the unceasing concern of the Communist Party for raising the prosperity of the people and creating the best conditions for the growth of the population and for raising the coming generation.

The concern of the CPSU for the growth of the prosperity of the people and the cultural level of the population has made it possible for the Soviet people to take a more active part in the sociopolitical life of the nation and in managing the affairs of society, the state and the collective. Our soviets which comprise the political basis of the USSR are truly democratic bodies of state power. In 1979, some 174.9 million persons, or 99.99 percent of the voters, participated in the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and this shows their high political activeness. Some 1,500 deputies were elected to the highest body of state power, including 522 workers, 244 kolkhoz members, 209 workers of the Soviet and state bodies, 268 workers of the party, trade union and Komsomol bodies, 55 servicemen and so forth. Some 1,100 deputies work on the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The people's deputies are voluntarily aided by 31 million activists.

Characteristic of the public in many capitalist nations is so-called absenteeism or the refusal to participate in elections. The mistrust of simple people in the possibility of influencing in any way the political course of bourgeois bodies is a natural one. A predominant majority of the deputies in bourgeois parliaments is representatives of the property-owning classes and social groups. In the U.S. Senate, there are no workers, in the FRG they are just 5 percent of the parliament's deputies, and in England approximately 10 percent. This is eloquent proof of the antipopular essence of the bourgeois states and governments.

The active involvement of the Soviet people in sociopolitical life, particularly in the labor, educational, military and other collectives, develops their conscious feeling of involvement in the affairs of state. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the necessity of further developing socialist democracy, raising the activeness of the social organizations, strengthening people's control, reinforcing the legal basis of state and social life, broadening publicity and constantly considering public opinion.

The shaping of a new man is one of the leading areas in CPSU social policy. Soviet man, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, is a conscientious worker, a person of high political culture, a patriot and an internationalist. He has been indoctrinated by the party, by the heroic history of our nation and by our way of life. He lives the full life of the creator of a new world.

As is known, the conscience of persons is determined by their social way of life. For this reason our indoctrination process has a solid material foundation and rests on the socioeconomic achievements of developed socialism. At the same time, an enormous role is played by effective ideological work, by the developing of a scientific ideology in all Soviet people and by the combating of vestiges of the past in their conscience and conduct. It is no secret that we still have persons who endeavor to produce less and to obtain more from the state. Precisely such psychology is the source of egoism and philistinism, acquisitiveness and indifference to the concerns and deeds of the people. And it also happens that a person has an excellent knowledge of his rights, he benefits fully from them but forgets his obligations to society, the state and the collective. Some well-educated and well-informed young persons show political naivete while professional preparedness is combined with an insufficiently responsible attitude toward labor.

In order to overcome such "warped conduct" and ensure a unity of consciousness and conduct, word and deed, it is essential, as the party teaches, to organize ideological and political indoctrination comprehensively, that is, to achieve a close tie between ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination, considering here the specific features of the different groups of the public.

The USSR Constitution has granted the Soviet people rights and liberties which the workers in the capitalist world can only dream about. But these rights also impose numerous obligations. For this reason the 26th Congress particularly emphasized that under present-day conditions greater significance has been assumed by highly productive labor, an economic attitude toward social well-being, organization and discipline, and a personal responsibility of each person to protect the interests of the Soviet state, to strengthen its might and authority and to defend the socialist fatherland.

Thus, the various spheres of social life and the various social processes, having their own inner logic of development, also "work" on social policy, merge into its course and realize its goals. The CPSU social policy reflects not the technology of these processes and not their material basis but rather man in all the richness of his needs. Social policy holds a central place in the political activities of the CPSU and has a clearly expressed individual, humanitarian nature taken in all its integrity and diversity.

The party's social policy has a substantial impact on strengthening the military potential of our nation's armed forces. This is quite natural as social relations are affected by social policy and changes in these relations are inevitably reflected in the army, since the army is a "carbon copy" of society.

The military collectives in their composition reproduce the social and class structure of Soviet society. Among the servicemen the relationship of representatives of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia is precisely the same as it is in the

social and class structure of society. The national composition of the military collectives as a whole in the Army and Navy also reproduces the national structure of our country's population.

The Soviet military are the representatives of friendly classes (workers and peasants), the intelligentsia and white collar personnel, equal nations and nationalities and they see in each other and their commanders the representatives of the same social and international community, the Soviet people. The inductees who twice a year fill out and replace the military collectives carry a powerful charge of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, awareness and a feeling of collectivism.

The commanders, the political workers and the engineers consider that the Army and Navy are receiving young men with highly developed needs and interests and with diverse spiritual demands which were formed under the influence of all Soviet reality, the socialist way of life and, naturally, the social policy of the party and the state. The new features inherent to the younger generation oblige all the officers, party and Komsomol organizations to organize ideological and political indoctrination in a spirit of the ideas of the 26th Party Congress, that is, informatively, in a lively and interesting manner, and to show constant concern for the life of the men and for organizing their cultural leisure.

The social current running from the people to the army does not cease powering the conscience of the men when they are in the garrisons located far from their pre-army collectives as the units and subunits receive letters and the close contact of human intercourse is maintained between the men and the public. Naturally, the entire army lives for the same thoughts and feelings of its people.

A large portion of the young men called up into the Army and Navy are Komsomol members and consequently, even before induction they have been actively involved in the sociopolitical life of the labor or academic collectives. The young Komsomol members carry into the military collectives the spirit and habits of sociopolitical activeness.

The rather high level of the social and special education of inductee youth operates as a favorable factor influencing the strengthening of military might of our nation's armed forces. Many have mastered technical specialties and this helps them more rapidly pick up the military professions. The inductees, as a rule, are physically developed young men who have gained the habit of labor activity, and this makes it possible for them to rapidly adapt to the conditions of Army and Navy life and to steadfastly bear the hardships and deprivations of military service.

It is quite obvious that these positive social qualities of the youth help to strengthen the military might of the USSR Armed Forces.

CPSU social policy also operates directly on the strengthening of the combat might of the Armed Forces. The men of the Army and Navy live the same life as the Soviet people and take an active part in the sociopolitical campaigns and in the ideological the political indoctrination among the population and the military collectives themselves.

Military service is truly a school of self-control and discipline, of political tempering and for acquiring professional and technical knowledge; it is a school for improving the socially useful social qualities of the youth. In the military collectives the young men continue to develop physically, intellectually, morally and professionally, developing their qualities of a soldier-citizen, a patriot and internationalist. The growing effect of CPSU social policy is manifested in the spiritual make-up of the Soviet soldiers and in their attitude toward performing their constitutional duty. The focal point of this policy has been and remains attention to man and to his all-round development.

The 26th CPSU Congress had high praise for the military potential of the Soviet Armed Forces and this is a firm fusion of high technical equipping, military skill and unshakable morale. This potential is shaped by the action of numerous factors, including the party's social policy.

The use of the formative factors of military service in the interests of the common tasks of communist construction also lies in the area of CPSU social policy. Well recognized is the beneficial effect of the young persons who have undergone Army and Navy indoctrinational schooling on the strengthening of the labor collectives and on raising their sociopolitical and creative activeness. Former servicemen can be encountered at plants and factories, kolkhoses and sovkholes, and at the shock construction sites of the nation. And everywhere they show high awareness, industriousness, initiative, firm will and the capacity to surmount difficulties; they interject into the collectives a spirit of organization, discipline, efficiency; comradesly cohesiveness and mutual responsibility. The vital tie between the army and the people is one of the many proofs of the humanitarian nature of the party's social policy.

The 26th CPSU Congress expressed confidence that each labor collective and all the Soviet people would accept the party's course of raising efficiency and quality in all spheres of production and social life as their treasured concern and as an indispensable condition for successful progress. The defenders of the socialist fatherland are also following this course. Inspired by the congress decisions and by the high praise for their military service, the man of the Army and Navy are ready in the future to make a worthy contribution to the great cause of building a new society. They are securely guarding the creative labor of their people and are defending the historic victories of socialism and the cause of peace and progress.

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ARMED FORCES

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS M.D.

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNIKH SIL in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press: 2 Apr 81) pp 29-35

[Article by Lt Gen A. Shirinkin, military council member and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District: "The Communists and Military Technical Propaganda"]

[Text] The following episode comes to mind. On the eve of celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, one of the district's units was visited by veterans who had fought their way from Stalin-grad to Berlin. In inspecting the fleet of combat vehicles and modern weapons and in observing their employment in training combat, they extolled their high qualities. "We, the former combat veterans," said one of the veterans in addressing the young men, "were always proud of our weapons and the Soviet-made military equipment and in using them skillfully, mercilessly defeated the enemy. And to you, our heirs, the motherland has presented even more advanced weapons. They are a true miracle. Constantly study your weapons, take care of them, and learn to use them skillfully in modern combat."

The former combat veteran had pointed up well the changes which had occurred in the development of military equipment in the postwar years. Due to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the Armed Forces at present possess highly effective nuclear missiles, first-rate aircraft, tanks, artillery, modern surface vessels and submarines, automated control systems and other means of conducting combat operations under the most complicated conditions.

However, no matter how advanced and powerful the military equipment may be, it by itself does not ensure success in combat. The main thing is the personnel who control this equipment, the knowledge of the servicemen and their ability to use the weapons entrusted to them. For this reason a thorough study of the weapons and an excellent knowledge of the methods of using them are one of the most important tasks of combat training. "The enormous destructive power of the new weapons, the complexity of their controls and the means of countering similar enemy weapons and the intense nature of modern combat operations on land, at sea and in the air," pointed out the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, "demand from the Soviet military an excellent knowledge and ability to efficiently use the individual and collective weapons under any complex situation."

In organizing the training and indoctrination of the men, our commanders and political workers have shown constant concern for improving the quality and effectiveness of the planned exercises, including for technical training and have constantly sought that each soldier, sergeant, warrant officer ["praporshchik"] and officer had an excellent mastery of the weapons and equipment, hit the target accurately at various ranges with the first round, the first burst or the first launch of a missile, drove combat vehicles skillfully, efficiently maintained the advanced combat systems and complexes and trained to fight skillfully and decisively both during the day and at night in modern combat and be victorious over a strong, technically well-equipped enemy. In addition to the planned exercises, these same objectives are pursued by the precise organization of the park maintenance days during which the personnel gains an opportunity to acquire and improve the practical skills of servicing the military equipment and weapons and to broaden and deepen their technical knowledge.

It is hard to overestimate the role of military technical propaganda in improving the technical training of troop personnel. Its aim is not only to arm the servicemen with a certain amount of military and technical knowledge. At the same time it makes it possible to profoundly explain to the personnel the policy of the CPSU and Soviet government aimed at the development of Soviet science and accelerating technical progress, to popularize in every possible way the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, the most important scientific discoveries and inventions both in our nation and abroad, and to effectively inform the servicemen of the most recent technical innovations and new types of weapons. Effective military-technical propaganda helps in successfully carrying out indoctrinational tasks such as developing a feeling of pride among the armed defenders for the flourishing and might of their socialist fatherland and the growing military might of the Soviet Army and Navy and to instill a love for their weapons and military specialty. It also provides an opportunity to widen the technical viewpoint of the men, to accustom them to active creativity and rationalizing and invention activities, and mobilizes them to unconditionally carry out their obligations assumed in the socialist competition under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!"

The military council and political directorate have constantly been concerned with improving the content and raising the effectiveness of military technical propaganda. We have endeavored to make it well organized and closely tied to the specific tasks the realization of which helps to increase combat readiness.

The units and formations have acquired definite experience in military technical propaganda. For example, take the twice order-winning guards tank regiment which in the socialist competition to properly greet the 26th CPSU Congress won the right to be called outstanding. The path to success was not an easy one for the tank troops. And even now not all the difficulties have been eliminated. There were and obviously will be difficulties. But the important thing is that the friendly, close-knit military collective knows how to overcome them and to achieve the goal set for itself.

The regimental command and the party committee at one time were concerned by the state of affairs in certain companies in gunnery training and the driving of the combat vehicles, particularly on mountain roads. Having carefully analyzed the reasons for the shortcomings, the commander took measures. In particular, upon his

instructions, the regimental staff strengthened control not only over the quality of the tank firing drills and the driving exercises but also over the organization of the technical training of the men and its effectiveness. As a result, the subunit commanders began to pay more attention to this important type of combat training, to make better use of the time assigned for improving the technical knowledge of the tank troops and to activate the work of the technical circles.

In turn the regimental party committee has been concerned with increasing the effectiveness of military technical propaganda and actively involving all the communists in the work. Upon its recommendation, the party organizations have held meetings at which the communists exchanged opinions, analyzed shortcomings and worked out measures to eliminate them and ensure the effectiveness of military-technical propaganda. Upon the party committee's initiative which was approved by the commander the unit held a conference on the particular features of operating and driving military equipment in the mountains. In all the subunits, competitions were held on the subjects of technical and gunnery training. The party committee also generalized and made available to all the communists the experience of organizing the park maintenance days, the work done by the technical circle in the leading company of Capt Yu. Kuz'michev and the experience of the Komsomol organization bureau of the company under the command of Capt V. Dudin in ensuring the vanguard role of the Komsomol members in mastering military equipment and weapons.

At party committee meetings they heard statements by a number of communist subunit commanders on their personal involvement in military-technical propaganda. All the subunit party organizations discussed the questions of protecting military equipment. The communists discussed what contribution they would make to military-technical propaganda, how they would participate in it and what still must be done to improve it.

The agitation and propaganda group significantly increased their activities. Relying on rich factual material generalized in the course of the firing and during the driving exercises and in organizing the park maintenance days, the members of the agitation and propaganda group widely explained to the men the particular features of using the weapons and operating the military equipment under the specific natural and climatic conditions of the district. The quality of the lectures and reports was raised. The work of the circles was noticeably improved. More often than usual and most importantly with greater responsibility and creativity, the communists began approaching the organization and holding of technical conferences, question and answer evenings, meets, competitions for the title of best specialist and other measures aimed at improving theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the men.

All these effective activities certainly could not help but influence favorably the greater combat skills of the tank troops and the combat readiness of the subunits and the units as a whole. Suffice it to say that in the regiment virtually all the tank troops who should be are class specialists and 70 percent of them have 1st and 2d class. The men have surpassed the combat standards by 10-15 percent. Many of the drivers have significantly extended the operation of the combat vehicles between repairs. In tactical exercises held under a difficult situation and in mountainous terrain, all the subunits participating in them demonstrated increased tactical, gunnery and technical training and physical endurance and merited a high grade.

For example, the following fact shows the good technical preparedness of the regiment's personnel. In a battalion tactical exercise a tank halted due to a breakdown not caused by the men. The crew headed by Guards Jr Sgt Yu. Salanov did not wait for the repairmen to arrive but set to work themselves. The profound knowledge of the equipment made it possible for the tank troops to repair the vehicle. Under difficult field conditions with their own hands they went over the mechanisms, they eliminated the malfunctions and returned the tank to service. Other similar examples could be given.

The other units and formations have much that is positive in organizing military technical propaganda. The district military council, the political directorate and staff have endeavored that the advanced experience be promptly generalized and made available to all the military collectives. This is also important because unfortunately the commanders, political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations do not everywhere give close attention to the questions of improving the military-technical knowledge of the men. For example, it was no accident that in unit X which had a good record in a recent final inspection received a grade lower than it could have had. With a careful examination of the shortcomings it was discovered that aside from other reasons, here they had been little concerned with the effectiveness of military technical propaganda and had allowed the pedagogical council headed by the communist Lt Col G. Vorob'yev, to become lax. The main shortcoming of the leader was that he was little concerned with generalizing and disseminating valuable practical experience in the mastery of the military equipment by the specialists. Nor was proper attention paid to this question by the military-technical section of the agitation and propaganda collective under the leadership of the communist, Lt Col A. Gorbach. A member of this section, Engr-Maj Yu. Tereshin, during the year had given a lecture to the personnel just once. Certain other communists had also shown similar passivity. The staff party organization headed by Lt Col N. Surzhik had never taken an interest in what activeness had been shown by the members of this section of the agitation and propaganda collective and whether the leadership of the unit was involved in military-technical propaganda.

The officers from the district staff and political directorate when visiting the unit thoroughly studied the activities of the commanders, the political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations, they disclosed the reasons for the shortcoming and voiced specific recommendations on how to eliminate the failings. They not only pointed these out but also provided practical aid on the spot. Gradually the situation was improved.

The questions of generalizing and disseminating advanced experience, including military technical propaganda, the increased skills of the personnel, the able operation of military equipment and weapons and their careful upkeep are discussed regularly at military council sessions. The decisions taken by it are issued to the troops in the form of orders and directives. Particular attention is given to those units the men of which have been entrusted with the most complicated and highly efficient weapons.

The level of military-technical propaganda is higher where the commanders, the political bodies and the party organizations are closely concerned with this question and they solve it comprehensively, on a scientific basis and considering the specific features of military service, where the officers of the political section

and all the service, where the officers of the political section and all the political workers are profoundly aware of the importance of effectively propagandizing technical knowledge, they have a good understanding of all its fine points, they clearly see the problems the solution to which would determine the end result and most importantly take an active part in this important work.

This is precisely how Maj M. Bukach and other officers from the political section of the antiaircraft missile regiment X understand their task. Here they systematically analyze the state of military-technical propaganda in the subunits and the regiment. The results of the analysis are then discussed at service meetings and seminars of the commanders, political workers, propagandists and party activists. The political section recommends the key questions related to the development, operation and maintenance of military equipment for review at the military-technical and missile-firing conferences. In the unit there is a successfully operating pedagogical council and the members of the agitation and propaganda collective work well and with initiative. The political section constantly reminds them of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination." It works to raise the effectiveness of the speeches and at profoundly explaining to all the men the necessity of excellent knowledge of their weapons and their skillful use under any, the most complicated conditions of modern combat.

The military-technical propagandist section of the agitation and propaganda collective in compiling the lecture subjects carefully listens to the recommendations of the leading technical specialists of the unit's staff with whom they maintain a close tie. They also invite the propagandists to a preliminary discussion of the lectures. In the unit they make it a practice to hold seminars for the agitation and propaganda collective with the participation of officers from the technical services where they discuss the questions related to the holding of regular technical conferences and raising the effective work of the circles in the subunits.

The activities of the military-technical propaganda section are closely watched by the political section. In the course of one of the exercises it turned out, for example, that certain young soldiers had difficulty in handling their duties. The political section recommended that the propagandists pay more attention to this category of servicemen. In addition to giving lectures, the members of the agitation and propaganda collective took an active part in organizing special-subject evenings in the subunits and an exchange of experience on operating military equipment under complex conditions. The measures conducted by them were beneficial. In subsequent exercises the young men acted more confidently and many of them merited commendation from the commanders.

The political section constantly supervises the activities of the subunit party organizations, the participation of the communists in military-technical propaganda, the work of the lecture series and the use of other forms of political influence on the personnel. This has provided the desired result. The missile troops excel in a high level of military skills and this has told favorably on the combat readiness of the subunits and the regiment as a whole.

We would like to emphasize that the effectiveness of propaganda depends significantly upon the activeness of each party organization, including the company one. However, we still cannot assert that all party organizations without exception have

become centers of ideological indoctrination as is demanded by the CPSU Central Committee. Not all of them have achieved proper effectiveness in military-technical propaganda. For this reason, in carrying out the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, we are working to have the party organizations improve their influence on the men and each communist be an active proponent of the party's ideas and clearly recognize this responsibility for further strengthening the indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces. In being concerned about the effectiveness of technical propaganda, we have demanded that the party organizations constantly instill in the men a love for their military specialty, a desire to thoroughly master their weapons, to keep them carefully and operate them without emergencies and failures. We constantly remind them that this work must be carried out daily, in covering all the men from the first to the last day of their army service and it must be done creatively, in skillfully using diverse forms, methods and means. For example, meetings between the men and the veterans have proven effective. The tales of the veterans about the feats of the combat troops who mastered their weapons and mercilessly defeated the hated Nazi occupiers and the Japanese samurai, as a rule, leave a profound trace in the awareness of the listeners and evoke in them a desire to perfectly master military skills and to carry out their sacred duty as the heroes of the past war did.

The demonstrating of modern Soviet weapons has a great indoctrinational effect in the training of the young defenders of the motherland. I have repeatedly witnessed the strong emotional impact which an acquaintance with the military equipment in service in our units and formations and a demonstration of its combat capabilities have on yesterday's school children, students and young workers and kolkhoz members. The excitement and exhilaration of the soldiers are fused into an unshakable desire at whatever the cost to learn to use the weapons as expertly as was done by their senior comrades, the 1st class specialists and masters of military affairs, in demonstrating the equipment. And it is very important in every possible way to support this interest of the soldiers and their desire to become the masters of the powerful weapons. Certainly this is not an easy matter. This is like a bonfire which must be constantly fed with wood so that the flame does not go out. Unfortunately it is often felt that today a young soldier is shown the capabilities of Soviet weapons, evoking excitement in him, but on the day after without any particular need he is taken out of the exercises where he would study these weapons. And if this is repeated several times then willy-nilly the soldier begins to doubt (and this can gradually be reinforced) the necessity of profoundly mastering the military equipment assigned him. And then later on how much time and energy must be spent to repersuade such a soldier!

The questions of improving technical training and raising the effectiveness of military-technical propaganda are widely taken up on the pages of the large-run military newspapers and the district newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNANYA. The materials are published under various headings. For example, very popular with the readers is the monthly special subject page "Eureka," as well as the artillery gunnery contests, "The Signal Light" and other articles and correspondence helping the men broaden their technical viewpoint and deepen their knowledge.

We have also been concerned that the cultural and educational institutions do not remain on the sidelines of such an important question. One of the sessions of the district military council was devoted to their activities. The decision adopted at

it has helped to increase the work of the soldier and officer clubs and libraries aimed at strengthening military-technical propaganda. Here a good example has been set by the district officer club. A university and lecture series of military-scientific and military-technical knowledge operates successfully here. Studying on the seven faculties of the university are officers and warrant officers from the motorized rifle, tank, artillery and signal subunits as well as reserve officers. Involved in giving lectures are the deputy commanders for technical affairs, experienced instructors, high-class specialists and masters of military affairs. They are chosen by the faculty leaders. As a rule, the lectures are supplemented with the showing of military training and popular scientific films. The exercises are conducted directly in the subunits and at the school. For instance, the students of the fourth faculty are artillery officers studying at the Tbilisi Artillery School, those of the second faculty are studying with the motorized rifle troops and those of the second faculty with the signal troops. Exercises on all the faculties are once or twice a month lasting an hour or two.

The chief of the officer club plans and organizes the work of the university. The command of the unit or the school where the exercises are held is responsible for preparing the training facilities. The subjects of the lectures by all faculties are coordinated ahead of time with the political bodies and commanders and are closely linked to the practical tasks being carried out by the troop personnel and are approved by the district political directorate. The experience of the district officer club has been generalized for dissemination in the cultural and educational institutions of other garrisons.

The problems of further increasing the effectiveness of military-technical propaganda are systematically discussed at conferences of political workers and meetings of propagandists, lecturers and newspaper editors. The district political directorate has generalized the positive experience as well as all that is valuable in the activities of the agitation and propaganda collectives and groups and of the technical circle leaders and in the form of procedural recommendations issues this experience to the troops. For example, recently the units and subunits received a procedural study compiled on the basis of the generalized experience. It gave recommendations on conducting military-technical contests.

It must be said that an ordered system of military-technical propaganda has developed in the district troops. Unfortunately, this work still has its difficulties and bottlenecks. We still have not achieved its high effectiveness. One of the reasons for this is the lack of sufficient experience in individual, primarily young, propagandists. Not all the political bodies and party organizations show proper responsibility toward the organizing of military technical propaganda or skillfully utilize the capabilities of the agitation and propaganda collectives and groups. The question of the more active involvement of engineer and technical personnel in this important work also must be solved. Certain specialists, it must be admitted, still avoid it. We must see to it that the communist leaders take a more active part in military-technical propaganda.

The military council and the political directorate are doing everything so that the practically tried forms and methods of organizing military technical propaganda are actively employed by the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations for increasing the skills of the men and for their quick and expert mastery of

modern weapons. This is demanded by the party, the USSR minister of defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The duty of the defenders of the motherland and the title of members of the Leninist party oblige us to do this.

Inspired by the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, the district personnel is carrying out the complex and responsible task of defending the southern frontiers of the Soviet motherland. The grandiose prospects outlined by the party for the development of the national economy in the 11th Five-Year Plan have evoked in all the soldiers an ardent desire to celebrate the year of the 26th Party Congress as well as the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District with good and outstanding results in military and political training, by a further rise in vigilance and combat readiness and by a strengthening of discipline, organization and military order in the units and formations. The high political and professional activeness of the defenders of the fatherland is a vivid indicator of their ideological and political maturity, their wholehearted dedication to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and their readiness to honorably carry out the tasks which have been posed by the 26th CPSU Congress for the Armed Forces.

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PARTY WORK: LENINIST WORK STYLE DESCRIBED

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[Article by Maj Gen V. Soshnev, chief of the Organizational Section of the Directorate of Party Organizational Work under the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "All-Round Support for Initiative"]

[Text] An indispensable condition for the success of party leadership is the ubiquitous establishing of a Leninist work style. The 26th CPSU Congress devoted great attention to this problem. "The style and methods of leadership," as was emphasized in the Accountability Report of the Central Committee to the Congress, "is a question important for the entire party, for all the people. To remember this, to be guided by Leninist standards constantly and in everything are the direct duty of any party leader!"

Considering this, the editors are beginning a new heading "For a Leninist Work Style." The materials of this heading will deal with the development of such a style which is characterized by high ideological loyalty, efficiency, initiative, practicality, professionalism, by a critical attitude toward shortcomings and by great exactingness for oneself and others. This style opposes any manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism. We propose to discuss how a Leninist style is established and developed in the activities of the commanders, political bodies, the party organizations and all communists, what helps this, what hinders this, and what problems require special attention. Below we publish the first materials devoted to the given problem "All-Round Support for Initiative" and "A Constant Link" [not translated]. The editors request that all readers share their experience and voice their ideas and proposals.

At one of the seminars for the unit party organization secretaries there was an extensive discussion of initiative as a major trait of a Leninist style in party work. The speaker, the secretary of the regimental party committee, Maj N. Tomashenko, took up the increased activity and professionalism in the work of the party committee and the diversity of forms and methods of its influence on the effective

carrying out of the tasks of military and political training, the strengthening of military discipline and ensuring the example set by each party member and candidate member in carrying out service duties.

Much that was said by the party committee secretary N. Tomashenko has long been familiar to me. Several days before the seminar I happened to visit this garrison and talk with the party organization secretaries and the workers of the political body. The tank regiment under discussion in terms of the results of combat training had risen a step higher. For this reason I was interested in the daily activities of the party committee, its searches and findings and unused reserves.

The men of the regiment set high obligations for the 1981 training year. In the course of discussing them, the party committee along with the commander thoroughly analyzed the feasibility of what they planned to achieve and the possibility of carrying out the intended. But then the obligations were set, the goals were known and it was now a question of organizing. Immediately the party committee took part in this work. It activated the entire aktiv and sharply raised the question of the personal example set by each party member and candidate member. The aim was understandable: a communist would be all the more an activist and only thus could ensure his leading role in the collective if he himself was out front and leading the others.

The members of the regimental party committee, I. Denisov, N. San'yanik and A. Rozhnov, when in the subunits, drew attention to the direct dependence of the results of firing and driving and discipline upon the pedagogical skills of the exercise leaders. This was grounds for the party committee to discuss the question "on the state of the pedagogical training and professional skills of the communist officers and the party committee measures to improve them." The positive experience gained in this important area of military training was generalized, the existing shortcomings were disclosed and ways set to eliminate them. The commander by his own measures reinforced the party committee decisions to carry out the decision. Upon his instructions one of the best officer educators, the communist Sr Lt Ye. Shevchuk conducted demonstration exercises for the company commanders in tank firing and actually demonstrated how the competition should be organized for the tasks and norms at the training areas. Many comrades adopted the procedures employed by the experienced educator and also voiced a number of proposals meriting attention.

In the past the regiment had failings in the personal training of certain officers. This at times was discovered only in inspections. Ordinarily the comrades were criticized. But subsequently everything remained as before. The new personnel of the party committee analyzed the reasons for such a state of affairs and concluded that the subunit officers who had poor personal training, as a rule, did little to work on equipment maintenance, they rarely shot or drove the tanks. The party committee boldly and sharply raised the question thus: an officer and particularly a communist must be the first to begin gunnery practice, the first to drive the tank and the first in what he is to teach his subordinates. In such an instance responsibility for one's actions is daily and is primarily to one's subordinates with whom the commander should always be ready to carry out a combat task. Now the command has introduced the monthly holding of inspection exercises for the officers. The party committee also organizes the summing up of their results with the communists. We feel that if in the future it will respond actively both to all that is

new and valuable and introduce it into combat training as well as to the shortcomings, in effectively taking measures to eliminate them, things will be evermore successful.

There is the understandable desire for each party committee to actively influence affairs in the subunits primarily through the company party organizations. However it is no secret that in some places leadership over the inferior levels is reduced to inviting the secretaries to attend seminars and sessions, to the giving of instructions and the hearing of statements by activists. The unit party committee discussed here, in using the designated forms, focuses its main attention on the daily instructing of the aktiv on the spot, on providing it with help in ensuring that the communists set an example in training and discipline and on creating a healthy moral atmosphere in the collectives. This is seemingly ordinary, daily work but work into which search and initiative have been put and carried out in a party organization which has noticeably increased its indicators for military and political training.

The questions of increasing initiative and professionalism in light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress presently concern many party leaders and the party organization as a whole. "There must be constant initiative," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress, "initiative everywhere and in everything." The effectiveness and specificity of party leadership, as was repeatedly pointed out in the party decisions, depend upon how enterprisingly the primary party organizations work which are on the forward edge of economic and cultural construction and acting in the very thick of the people. By all their activities, they actively help to unite party policy with the vital creativity of the masses and to successfully carry out economic-political and indoctrinational tasks.

In recent years the party organizations of the units and ships of the Soviet Army and Navy have grown significantly stronger in organizational and political terms, their activeness has risen and the degree of influence on carrying out combat training missions has risen. Analysis shows that the effect of these party collectives on carrying out practical tasks, their authority and militancy are largely determined by the creative approach to the question, by efficiency, and by concern not only for showing initiative in discussing various questions but, most importantly, for carrying out a commenced matter, for ensuring high quality and effectiveness from each party measure and constantly improving the work style.

I happened to attend a party meeting at the artillery regiment of the Kantemirov Guards Tank Division of the Moscow Military District. The communists in a professional, thorough and principled manner discussed the raised question and noted the search, initiative and professional, creative approach by the party bureau to the work and its active influence on carrying out each task. Here, for example, they did not rest with a simple involvement with the number of battery party organizations but rather were concerned to promptly redistribute the forces of communists so that the party nucleus in each collective was militant, active and mobilizing. As in the other units, the designated regiment has modern equipment. It had happened that there was a lag in studying it. The party bureau, considering the opinion of the regimental commander, implemented a range of effective measures. Among them were: improving technical information, including reviews of technical literature, technical contests and conferences, the developing of a competition for meeting the standards, holding contests for the best specialist, disseminating their

experience, increasing the demands made on the communists for mastering the equipment and organizing mutual aid. All of this helped to make 95 percent of the men class specialists including 71 percent with a high class rating, while among the specialists more than 80 percent were specialists with a high class rating. Also important was the fact that the CPSU members set the example for everything while the battery party organization secretary Capt S. Lipovskiy, became the best unit specialist. The entire battery equaled him and it became outstanding.

As we can see, the initiative of the party bodies must be viewed not as something handed down from above. As is known it is based upon a daily dissatisfaction with what has been attained, a desire to better carry out the set mission and to more fully utilize the existing opportunities, in a word, as V. I. Lenin emphasized, "not to be satisfied with that ability which our previous experience has produced in us but rather to go constantly farther, to obtain constantly more and to move constantly from the easy tasks to the more difficult ones."

The Army and Navy party organizations operate under specific conditions. The tasks of raising combat readiness, improving military and political training and strengthening military discipline are carried out by the means and methods inherent to them. The communists actively explain to the men the contents and ways of fulfilling the training plans and tasks and the requirements of the orders and instructions of commanders, they act as the initiators for developing the competition, they analyze the course of carrying out the socialist obligations and generalize and disseminate advanced experience. Here the party committees and party bureaus fundamentally assess the personal contribution of each party member and candidate member to achieving high indicators in the political and military training of the subunit and unit, they respond sharply to instances of the failure to carry out the training plans or the unproductive use of training time, and they concentrate attention on seeking out additional reserves in the training and indoctrination of the personnel and in increasing the sociopolitical and service activeness of the communists. All these activities organically combine an awareness of high responsibility for the overall success, efficiency, discipline with bold initiative and purposefulness and a critical attitude toward shortcomings. This is what best characterizes the style of party work.

Consequently, the field of activity for showing initiative by each party committee (party bureau) is rather broad. If the entire mechanism of party influence from the party committee up to the company organization is put into action this inevitably tells on the successful carrying out of the combat training missions. There are more than enough examples here. They were thoroughly discussed in the course of a report-election campaign, the meetings held by the party aktiv and the meetings of communists on the results of the 26th CPSU Congress.

At the same time it cannot be said that sometimes the elected party bodies, in desiring to have an effective influence on carrying out the tasks of field, air and sea skills and technical or special training, reduce everything merely to discussing the corresponding question at a meeting or session and taking a decision. As a result they have a good decision and an elaborate plan for each more or less important question. Of course, this is indispensable. But true initiative, activeness and professionalism are determined not by the number of sessions and meetings, not by the number of adopted resolutions or measures carried out, but rather by daily

purposeful organizational work in the masses and by the ability to promptly spot and support advanced experience, professional proposals coming from below, to assess shortcomings in a principled manner and delve deeply into the inner world of the men. "Having adopted a decision," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, "it is essential to achieve its unswerving fulfillment in the designated time."

The development of party initiative presupposes a constant improvement in the forms and methods of party influence on the life and activities of the personnel of the units and ships and the implementing of those measures which would not replace or duplicate but rather actively complement the executive activities of the commanders and chiefs, which would raise the authority of their orders and instructions, which would help the men recognize their essence and the necessity of unswerving fulfillment and ensure a professional mood in the men.

Here it must be admitted that in certain party collectives they very rarely discussed, for example, the questions of party work aimed at ensuring the precise and unswerving fulfillment of orders given by the commander of the subunit, regiment or ship. However precisely such an approach makes it possible to more thoroughly analyze the inner life of the collective and its capabilities and to activate reserves. It also happens that individual party committees, in desiring to show their initiative and professionalism, assume functions not inherent to party bodies. In discussing and settling questions, at times they discuss not party work but rather the command-administrative and service functions of the communists.

The party bodies are also at times to blame for the remoteness and isolation of party work. Some of them at times are excessively involved in controlling each step taken by the inferior party levels and here do not consider the specific local conditions and the particular features of the moment. In one of the formations of the Air Defense Troops, for example, it was recommended that seven measures uniform for all party organizations be carried out in the first half of 1981. Clearly such an approach would impede the initiative of the primary party organizations, it would not allow them to select the most important and primary of the questions and problems, it would instill dependence in work and lead to lax thinking.

Quite obviously the party committees and bureaus must actively carry out those functions which are prescribed for them by the Party By-Laws and the Instructions to the CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy and not take away the official functions of the chiefs. However, to achieve from all communists, regardless of the position they hold, energetic activities and to mobilize the men to close and coordinated work is essential for the forms and methods of party work and the ability to persuade others and lead them.

The ensuring of initiative and activeness in the work of a party organization to a large degree depends upon whether or not the commander of the subunit, unit or ship relies skillfully on it, to what degree he uses the strength and influence of the communists and whether he effectively directs them to carrying out the next tasks. Unfortunately, it must be pointed out that far from all the commanders here, as they say, are up to snuff. And what is the result of this? The result is an absence of purposefulness in the activities of the communists and a lessening of the political support for the actions of the personnel particularly under the conditions of a

rapidly changing situation in exercises, firing, flights, in cruises and in carrying out other tasks. In such instances the insufficient aid to the aktiv by the deputy commanders for political affairs and the political bodies also has a negative impact.

We should say a special word about the political bodies. The concerns of all the party organizations are within their view. These concerns and their work should be constantly analyzed and taken up with the aktiv. There cannot be a single case of visiting a unit without studying the activities of the party committee or bureau. Each worker from the political body through the party committee and bureau must carry into the party organization the experience recommended by the political section as well as all that is new and progressive. With the inferior aktiv it must analyze the reasons for the disclosed shortcomings, outline the ways to eliminate them and take an interest in how the recommendations given by the political body are being implemented. The work of certain political bodies in the units, if it is carried out, in bypassing the party committees and bureaus, reduces the role of these bodies. Unfortunately, such facts are not isolated and they were mentioned in the course of the reports and elections of the party bodies and in seminars with party workers. Need it be said that such practices cannot be tolerated.

The initiative of a party organization can be manifested in everything and everywhere. If the men of one or another subunit have excelled in the field, at the firing range, at the airfield or in standing alert duty, the party committee and bureau should generalize and disseminate their experience. If due to someone's fault there has been a failing in combat training if there has been oversimplification or eyewash, if an amoral act has been committed or there is unscrupulousness in daily life, the party body itself, without waiting for any instructions, should investigate the reasons for what has occurred and seek to exclude the causes of such phenomena.

Precisely such activities by the party committee and bureaus raises the role of the communists in carrying out the tasks confronting the unit or ship and makes the party bodies authoritative. The men are more willing to bring their experience to the party committees and bureaus, they are willing to share their joys and hardships knowing that this party body would not remain indifferent. We are getting more and more such party committees and bureaus. For example, the elected party bodies headed by the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, Lt Col M. Danchuk, Maj V. Kovshov and V. Sapogov, Engr-Maj V. Martynov and Sr Lt B. Yeryushov, have merited respect among the communists and all the personnel. Certainly their experience is worthy of profound study and active popularizing.

But we cannot help but point out that certain party committees and bureaus at times work without initiative, at less than full steam without actively delving into the life of the military collectives. For example, take such a form of mobilizing the masses to achieve high indicators in training as the socialist competition. There are few party committees and bureaus which find it easy to approve the obligations but overlook shortcomings in the organization of the competition. It is no accident that certain collectives having assumed obligations to be among the outstanding often are satisfied with just satisfactory indicators. In some places they even consider it awkward to speak about the persons guilty of such a situation. The exactingness of a number of party committees and bureaus upon the personal example set by the party members and candidate members in training, discipline and service is

still insufficient. The party bodies still rarely are demanding on the communists for oversights in the organization of exercises and the nonfulfillment of obligations.

In the subunits at times potential infractions arise and the servicemen turn to the staff, the political workers and the party committees, but the latter remain indifferent to the complaints as though nothing had happened! In this instance the men are forced to turn to higher levels and only after the intervention of the latter are the facts of incorrect conduct by individual officials and violations of the regulations given a fundamental party assessment, but this is already very late.

The reason for the phenomena described above is often to be found in a not quite correct understanding on the part of certain party leaders of the ideas concerning the greater role played by party organizations as the political nucleus of military collectives. At times there is abstract theorizing over the ideas concerning this area of activity and abstract arguments solely about the importance of the problem as such. In the meantime party work loses any meaning without an active involvement in practice and life. The party committees and bureaus, in complimenting the activities of the commanders and chiefs, must skillfully combine mass political measures with individual work with the men, they must involve the widest possible range of skilled personnel in this and must make stricter demands on the communists for carrying out the training plans, for the state of training and indoctrination in the subunits and for the life of the personnel.

Here, as we see, there must be enterprising actions. To show initiative in party work means to know the life of the collectives, to respond actively and directly to everything that occurs in the units and subunits, to raise urgent questions for the command and to be actively involved in solving them. Precisely when the party committee (bureau) actively intervenes in the life of the collective, is fundamentally involved in it and responds to the needs and proposals of the men will its influence be most effective. To put it briefly, it is a question of not trailing at the end of the pack and not avoiding acute questions, but rather meeting them head-on. This is the essence of party initiative.

In speaking about the development of initiative in party work one must certainly not overlook the constant and specific concern for turning the party organizations into a center of daily ideological indoctrination.

The report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination" emphasized that ideological indoctrination should be conducted in a lively and interesting manner, without pat phrases and a standard repertoire of ready-made formulas. It is essential to see to it that its content becomes more pertinent and the forms meet the present needs and demands of the Soviet people.

Initiative by the party organizations in ideological activities presupposes a constant, tenacious and accessible explanation to the personnel of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the decisions of the congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the creation of a political atmosphere in a collective where no serviceman or employee remains outside of constant ideological influence, that is, a healthy moral-political situation is formed and correct relationships are established between the servicemen.

The party committees and bureaus have begun to show greater interest in the various aspects of ideological and political indoctrination. These questions have begun to be brought up more often for discussion by meetings and sessions and everywhere the practice has been established of holding theoretical and scientific-practical conferences and seminars, theoretical colloquiums and so forth. What is particularly important, the party organizations have begun to show a greater interest in analyzing the quality and effectiveness of various aspects of ideological and political indoctrination activities and the participation of the communists in this and there is greater concern for improving the methods of an ideological influence on the men. All of this is particularly apparent now when the political bodies, the party committees and bureaus have begun to widely study and explain to the personnel the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the theoretical provisions and practical conclusions found in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee given at the congress by L. I. Brezhnev. As an example, take the party committee of the aviation regiment where Maj V. Kovshov is the secretary. He has effectively set a plan for studying and propagandizing the congress decisions, he has organized the instructing of the propaganda aktiv, he has reviewed and approved the subjects of lectures and reports by the agitation and propaganda group and has set the assignments for the communists. In propagandizing the congress decisions the tone has been set by the party committee secretary who is also a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. Not a day has passed when he did not speak to the men, instruct an activist, help a volunteer propagandist or take an interest in the quality and accessibility of their speeches.

A predominant majority of the communists is involved in explaining the congress materials in the party organizations of the units and ships. Here one can see the sociopolitical activeness of the CPSU members. However, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the demands on ideological and political indoctrination are growing. This must always be considered in all our activities.

One of the central areas of work is a further rise in the ideological and theoretical tempering of the communists themselves as the ideological fighters of the party and the organizing of their study of Marxist-Leninist theory. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "obviously, without being diverted by an excessive broadening of the number of seminar students, we must make a decisive turn to the better in improving the quality of training and above all for the communists." The party committees and bureaus, along with a constant interest in making up the Marxist-Leninist study groups, the Marxism-Leninism universities and the evening party schools, must show concern for creating conditions so that the students can work independently. They must show greater demandingness for the communists not only for assimilating the theoretical concepts but equally for the ability to link the obtained knowledge with life and practice. They must see to it that the knowledge is turned into convictions and be affirmed by all the life of the party members. Here the initiative of the party committee and bureau can be manifested in widely using all forms of ideological work, regularly analyzing the state of the ideological tempering of the cadres, hearing statements by the communists, conducting individual colloquiums with them, more frequently attending speeches by theoretically well trained comrades thereby being constantly concerned with improving the quality of all measures. The party committees and bureaus must do everything so that each communist finds its place in indoctrination work considering the level of his personal knowledge and inclinations, his party and service experience. On the

one hand, the task is to find an assignment for each person considering his abilities and possibilities. On the other, we must also further improve the system of political information for the communists and see to it that it is direct, skilled and constant. Life itself also demands that we more specifically instruct the aktiv in the art of lively, effective agitation and propaganda; it must be organized in an accessible manner, without avoiding difficult questions, and conducted in an offensive manner.

Ideological and political indoctrination by the party organizations is closely tied to the tasks of strengthening military discipline and establishing a healthy moral-political atmosphere in the military collectives. It is aimed at ensuring an aware attitude on the part of each soldier to service, at observing the laws and regulations and the carrying out of the orders and instructions of superiors. In this area the party organizations are doing a great deal. However, some of them at times lack tenacity in implementing the measures which would raise the collectives to struggle against the sometimes occurring instances of discourtesy, drunkenness, philistinism and other violations of the standards of social life and the requirements of communist morality. Experience teaches that it is essential to more profoundly analyze the causes of infractions and amoral misdeeds and to create an atmosphere of intolerance for antisocial actions and a situation which would exclude the violation of order. The party organizations see their task in instilling proper order in the units by increasing the role of the officer community, the comrades' courts of honor, the people's control bodies and the legal aktiv and in focusing attention of the most numerous group of servicemen, the Komsomol members, on instilling high ideological and moral qualities and feelings of friendship and comradeship in the youth.

The struggle against all that is old and obsolete leads the way to initiative. Hence the ever-greater importance of criticism and self-criticism. "It is essential to further...establish a spirit of self-criticism and intolerance of shortcomings in all the party organizations," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. The essence of the authority of a party committee's actions often consists in the ability to foster criticism and rely on it. It must more effectively raise the sometimes unpleasant question of omissions by an official without undermining his authority. It must be confessed that there still are communists who assume that they are above all criticism and begin to believe their infallibility. Undisciplined communists of whatever rank who violate party and moral standards, who permit an unobjective assessment of what has been done and accomplished and who gloss over shortcomings must not be protected from criticism. As is known, an objective assessment of one's labor and principled criticism and self-criticism are indispensable traits of the Leninist style of party work. V. I. Lenin taught: "...Without closing one's eyes to the truth, to make the most precise accounting of the state of affairs."

The initiative and authority of a party committee or bureau depend largely upon its secretary. Life teaches that he must first of all be a good organizer, possess a feeling for the new and progressive and set an example of principledness and industry. By his activeness, passion and daring the secretary must ignite the spark of concern, enthusiasm and initiative in the aktiv, the communists and nonparty persons.

The party committee and bureau hold an important place in the structure of the party organizations. A constant enriching with experience, the establishing of a Leninist work style in their daily activities and a rise in the activeness and initiative of the entire party collective of a subunit, unit or ship are a major task for the Army and Navy political bodies.

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ARMED FORCES

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: COUNTERING WESTERN VIEWS ON "SOVIET THREAT"

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press: 2 Apr 81) pp 63-67

[Article by Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Col V. Mikhaylovskiy: "To Unmask Our Ideological Opponents Sharply, Convincingly, in a Leninist Manner"]

[Text] The achievements of our nation in communist construction and the greater attractiveness of Marxist-Leninist ideas evoke fear and anger among the reactionaries of all stripes. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the activities of the class enemy's propaganda media have now increased and its attempts to break down the conscience of the Soviet people have become stronger.

"The policy of our party is clear," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report at the congress. "We are ready to answer any questions which arise among the Soviet people. This must be done more boldly, remembering that if we do not answer them then the enemies of our nation will attempt to use this to slander socialism."

The party Central Committee has formulated the tasks of improving ideological and political indoctrination. These have been stated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979. This long-range document points to the necessity of giving a decisive rebuff to the ideological subversion of imperialism and its supporters and waging a consistent struggle against any forms of opportunism and revisionism.

It is the duty and calling of each Soviet officer to carry the party's ideas into the masses of soldiers and explain its policy. Hence, among the other qualities our military personnel should also possess the ability to hold an offensive position in the ideological struggle, that is, to propagandize in a convincing and vivid manner the greatness of Lenin's ideas and the advantages of socialism and at the same time in a specific and well-reasoned manner unmask the intrigues of the class enemy and its subversion.

However, far from every officer possesses the art of political polemics. The following case comes to mind from one of the seminars on scientific communism. The question was being discussed "Marxist-Leninist Teachings on the Defense of Socialism and the Modern Times." Judging from the first comments the students had mastered the training material rather well. But when the instructor made the problem more difficult.

"In the West," he pointed out, "a great deal is said about the 'equal responsibility' of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the situation in Europe and throughout the world. Imperialist propaganda is endeavoring to convince the masses of people that there exists a certain 'military threat.' How would you explain the essence of this provocative falsification to those servicemen who still have not examined it?"

The question caught the audience somewhat by surprise. The minutes passed but no one volunteered to speak.

"Why don't you try," the instructor asked Capt V. Poltavskiy. The student took the floor. It must be said that his answer was incomplete and unconvincing. Certain other students also were unable to effectively unmask the trick of bourgeois propaganda.

Then Officer A. Olenichev took the floor. He followed the correct path, having immediately emphasized that the bourgeois and revisionistic thesis of the supposed equal responsibility of the designated military-political organizations for the fate of Europe and the world is extremely advantageous for our class enemies. If the masses are convinced that the aims and nature of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are generally "identical," then it would be easier to conceal the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic bloc and present things as if its existence was caused by the presence of a "military threat" to the West from the "Eastern bloc."

Then, in relying on irrefutable facts, the speaker disclosed the purely defensive nature of the socialist military coalition and showed the true desire of its participants to preserve and strengthen detente, to halt the arms race and to prevent war. Hence the myth of the "Soviet military threat" is an evil-intentioned fabrication of Western propaganda. It is needed by the NATO rulers for concealing their own policy of escalating armaments, undermining detente and preparing for war against the USSR and the entire socialist commonwealth. And this policy is not new. It has been characteristic of all the history of the North Atlantic bloc created, incidentally, 6 years before the concluding of the Warsaw Pact. This is why there can be no question of the "equal responsibility" of these two diametrically opposed military-political alliances, imperialist and socialist, for the present exacerbation of the international situation, Olenichev concluded.

After the exercise I asked the students whether they had known what Olenichev and other comrades said. Yes they did. But why were they unable to speak specifically and convincingly?

I feel that one of the reasons lies in the lack of experience and knowledge of the principles and procedures of political polemics and the ability to give a well-reasoned and convincing critique of modern bourgeois ideology. To arm the students with this knowledge, experience and ability is one of the most crucial tasks of the higher military schools. In order to successfully carry it out, the pedagogical cadres must themselves fully master the art of countering ideological subversion. Incidentally, this notion was emphasized at the all-Union conference of heads of social science chairs.

The carrying out of the party's instructions on the need to increase the skill of social scientists on the questions of criticizing bourgeois ideology and opportunism has become one of the main areas in the activities of the command, the political

section, the party organizations and the chairs of the Military Air Defense Radar Engineer Academy Imeni Mar SU L. A. Govorov.

The questions of improving the methods of unmasking the ideological opponents were discussed at sessions of the chairs and at scientific seminars. A scientific-practical conference was held for the faculty on the subject "Anticommunism--The Main Ideological and Political Weapon of Imperialism." Professors K. Payusov and V. Chibisov, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences I. Luk'yanenko and other social scientists gave lectures which unmasked the theories and views hostile to Marxism-Leninism. They discussed the Leninist principles of criticizing bourgeois ideology, reformism and revisionism and how to make each lecture and exercise a class-focused, offensive and profoundly party one.

In discussing the problems, forms and methods of countering the subversive actions of imperialist propaganda, Zionism and Maoism, the instructors even more profoundly disclosed the sources of strength in Leninist criticism. One of them is in the profoundest knowledge of the subject. As is known, V. I. Lenin prepared extremely carefully for each published or oral statement. He thoroughly studied the positions and views of the ideological opponents of Marxism; he disclosed the class roots of these views and showed their falseness and hypocrisy. The strength of Leninist criticism is in its accuracy, thorough argumentation, scientific proof and convincingness.

In stressing the importance of a class approach to assessing social phenomena and various bourgeois and opportunistic theories, Lenin pointed out that in a society based on a class struggle, there can be no "dispassionate" social science, for "all conventional and liberal science defends hired slavery...." He then pointed out: "People have always been and always will be the stupid victims of deceit and self-deceit in politics until they learn to seek out the interests of various classes behind any moral, religious, political or social phrases, statements and promises" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 23, pp 40, 47).

The principle of a class approach has assumed particular significance under present-day conditions. This is explained by the fact that at present the ideological clash of the two systems is becoming more active and imperialist propaganda is growing more refined. The army of the defenders of the bourgeoisie has also grown larger. In its motley ranks are not only the apologists of imperialism. At present the Beijing hegemonists, various opportunists and rightist and "leftist" revisionists openly collaborate with them. Using the most diverse methods and modern equipment they slander real socialism and endeavor to distort Marxist-Leninist teachings and CPSU policy.

The instructors of the academy see their duty in teaching the students to recognize the appearance of the class enemy behind any verbal cover, to arm them with the ability to unmask its intrigues and decisively rebuff them. Thus, Coms G. Kostakov and N. Yegorov, in unmasking bourgeois, Maoist and opportunistic theories and views, endeavor using specific facts and examples to show how they organically harm the interests of the workers. They convincingly show that the various propaganda myths which are thought up by our ideological opponents ultimately are aimed at misleading the masses, lessening the pitch of the class struggle and discrediting the political and socioeconomic victories of socialism.

Bourgeois and opportunist theories, V. I. Lenin taught, are constructed on the shaky grounds of falsifying the objective laws of social development. They are merely clothed in a pseudoscientific form but in fact are profoundly hostile to true knowledge. The many works of V. I. Lenin serve for us as a model of a truly scientific approach to criticizing the opponents of Marxism. They contain profound thoughts, unshakable conviction and party principledness.

In studying Lenin's heritage and in following his methodology, the academy's instructors endeavor to so give the material that it is totally clear to all the students where the scientific falseness of one or another hostile theory actually lies and what are its ideological sources. Indicative in this regard is the method of giving lectures by Prof V. Chibisov. For example, in unmasking the revisionistic concept of "national models of socialism," he does not limit himself to asserting that the given concept distorts the objective laws of social development and for this reason is hostile to the working class. He thoroughly points out that the authors of all these "models" leave private property untouched and this is the source of hired slavery. Consequently, the concept of the "national models of socialism" is thoroughly reactionary and represents an extolling of capitalism concealed behind socialist phraseology.

With the exacerbation of the struggle on the ideological front, ever-greater urgency has been assumed by the Leninist principle of continuity and aggressiveness of ideological work, of active criticism of the bourgeois and revisionistic falsifiers and the unmasking of their intrigues. This idea runs through the decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979. The 26th CPSU Congress again pointed to the necessity of further improving ideological and political indoctrination and increasing the effectiveness on the conscience and conduct of the Soviet people.

To promptly give a worthy rebuff to the ideological subversion of imperialism and its supporters--we consider the carrying out of this party demand to be a strict law in our pedagogical activities. In essence, in each lecture the social science instructors endeavor to find an opportunity to unmask alien views, as well as the methods and procedures of enemy propaganda. They do not endeavor to avoid difficult questions but rather explain them convincingly, from Marxist-Leninist positions. At the same time constant concern is shown for developing the students' profound belief in the rightness of communist ideas.

This work is carried out not only during the hours of exercises. Many instructors frequently meet with the students during "free" time in order to help them strengthen their ideological tempering and to acquire the ability to actively resist the refined stratagems of our class enemies. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Col I. Luk'yonenko, for example, acquaints the students with new critical literature; he does a great deal of individual work; he helps prepare abstracts and teaches them to bring out the reactionary essence of bourgeois philosophical theories.

The unmasking of bourgeois ideology presupposes criticism of reformism and revisionism. V. I. Lenin pointed out that the opportunists and revisionists represent a special danger because they evermore finely falsify Marxism and imitate it with antimaterialist teachings. Since the close link of bourgeois ideology and anti-communism with reformism and revisionism is not always apparent, the instructor must be able to find this link and to draw a precise demarcation line between

Marxism-Leninism and any currents hostile to it. This was done well by Candidate of Historical Sciences, Col V. Ledvitsyn. For example, take his lecture on the subject "The Bolshevik Party in the 1905-1907 Revolution." In bringing out the convoluted story of the principled struggle of the Bolsheviks headed by V. I. Lenin against the Mensheviks and other opportunists, he draws the students' attention to the constancy of the treacherous pro-imperialist role of modern opportunism in the worker movement. The instructor finds an opportunity to show the carefully concealed link of bourgeois, reformist and revisionistic ideology and the close interaction of the various opponents of the revolutionary liberation movement.

The art of an instructor to unmask the pseudoscientific theories is an important but not the sole condition for successfully carrying out the task. A great deal depends upon the level of the theoretical training amongst the students themselves and upon the depth and strength of their knowledge of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the party documents on the ideological questions. The most effective way to acquire knowledge is independent work on original sources. But not every person can organize this correctly. As an analysis has shown, the students experience the greatest difficulties in studying such works of V. I. Lenin as "Materialism and Imperial Criticism," "Marxism and Revisionism," "The Infantile Illness of 'Leftism' in Communism" and a number of others. The subject procedural commissions of the chairs have considered this and have worked out recommendations on studying the most difficult works. Individual and group consultations have proven effective and here the students daily obtain skilled answers to their questions. Faculty exercises and the use of film strips and visual aids help to increase the activeness of the students in mastering and applying the skills of criticizing hostile theories.

It is important, we feel, to point out the following detail. In the recent past the questions related to the criticism of bourgeois, reformist and revisionistic theories were ordinarily taken up last in the seminars. It happened that they were completely overlooked. Now the seminar procedures have been revised and the questions of criticizing our ideological opponents are constantly at the center of the discussions. This often makes it possible to create a problem situation, to raise the creative activeness of the seminar participants, to force the students to think about the material being studied and in the classics of Marxism-Leninism and in the party documents to find an explanation for the very complex processes of domestic and international life as well as arguments for unmasking the fabrications of subversive propaganda.

Of course, it would be wrong to say that we have solved the entire range of problems touched upon. Still certain positive results from the efforts of the command, the political section, the party organizations and the chair collectives at the academy have become a real fact. Analysis shows that a majority of the students gradually masters the ability to apply the Leninist principles of criticizing ideological opponents in practice. Many endeavor independently to understand the essence of one or another bourgeois or revisionistic theory and to show its scientific falaciousness and reactionary nature.

Naturally we are not content with what has been achieved. Each instructor and each communist at our academy considers it his duty and most important obligation to

focus efforts on solving the ideological and indoctrinational problems raised by the 26th Party Congress, on further raising political vigilance and on mastering the ability to rebuff the class opponents sharply, thoroughly and convincingly in a Leninist manner.

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ARMED FORCES

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: INSTRUCTOR GUIDE ON ROLE OF THE CPSU

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[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent, Capt 1st Rank A. Plekhov: "The Communist Party--The Vanguard of the Soviet People"]

[Text] The study of this question in political exercises should help the students more thoroughly understand the content of the fourth section of the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress and the other congress documents which bring out the role of the Communist Party as the leading and directing force of Soviet society in the struggle to build communism. In the course of the exercises the students should more thoroughly analyze the place of the CPSU in the political system of developed socialism and the growing role of the party as the vanguard of the Soviet people and their political leader. It is essential to show the truly titanic work done by the party to strengthen the economic might of our nation, to raise the well-being of the workers, to bring together the classes and social groups in Soviet society and to strengthen its sociopolitical and ideological unity. The studied material will provide an opportunity to have a more complete understanding of the ideological and organizational activities of the CPSU aimed at forming the new man and at the further development and improvement of the socialist way of life. It is essential to disclose the party's concern for the greatest possible strengthening of the nation's defense capability and to characterize its struggle against the military danger deriving from imperialism and its supporters.

Eight hours are assigned for studying the subject. It is advisable to use 2 hours for a lecture (narration), 2 for independent preparation of the students and 4 hours for a seminar (talk).

In the lecture (narration) the following questions must be taken up: 1. The CPSU--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. 2. The 26th CPSU Congress on the social composition of the party, on improving its organizational and ideological activities under present-day conditions. 3. The growing role of the CPSU in Soviet military organizational development.

In a brief introduction it is important to emphasize that the 26th CPSU Congress devoted a great deal of attention to describing the development of the Communist Party at the present stage, to analyzing the activities of its leading bodies, to improving the style and methods of party leadership, to the questions of internal party

life and to the tasks of further improving ideological and political indoctrination. In characterizing the growing role of the CPSU under the conditions of developed socialism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "Precisely now, in light of the impressive achievements by the Soviet people, the well-known Leninist formula assumes even deeper meaning that the party is the mind, the honor and the conscience of our age." Along with the development of our society and the change in its sociopolitical and cultural appearance, the communist party has been growing, becoming stronger and maturing.

1. The CPSU--The Leading and Directing Strength of Soviet Society

In beginning to give the material on the first question, it is essential to emphasize that the Soviet people inseparably link their historic achievements in building a new life with the revolutionizing activities of the Leninist party. Under its wise leadership, our nation has risen to the peaks of world progress. The USSR has built a mature socialist society and is presently carrying out the tasks of creating the material and technical base of communism, forming communist social relations and indoctrinating a new man. From their own years of experience, the Soviet people have been convinced that the Communist Party has no other aims but the struggle for the happiness of the workers. They fully support its domestic and foreign policy. This was movingly described at the 26th CPSU Congress by the brigade leader of miners from the Molodogvardeyskaya Mine in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, A. Ya. Kolesnikov: "The party's cause is our cause, the party's plans are our plans! We have and will follow the road of Lenin, we will follow the party and no one will ever divert us from this path!"

The definition of the new tasks of communist construction set by the 26th CPSU Congress has again shown the strength of scientific prediction and realism in party policy, its ability to rely on the creativity of the masses and its capacity to inspire, mobilize and organize the workers to historic accomplishments.

The Communist Party holds a special place in the political system of a socialist society. Primarily it is the vanguard, the political party of the working class. The party expresses its communist ideals and interests. Communism is the ultimate aim of the working class. As the most advanced and revolutionary class, as the carrier of the progressive forms in the organization of labor, it is the leading sociopolitical force of society during the period of communist construction. Quite naturally, the working class party which under the conditions of mature socialism has become a party of all the people acts as the leader of all detachments of the workers in the process of their transforming activities. V. I. Lenin taught that the leading role of the working class in creating socialism and communism is impossible except by the Communist Party.

Communism is built consciously, on a basis of scientifically elaborated plans. For this reason, during the period of communist construction, scientific leadership over the development of society has assumed particularly important significance. Aside from the communist party, the workers have no other organization which so successfully and from scientific positions could lead the entire process of social development. The communist party is the party of scientific communism. It is armed by a progressive, scientific and solely correct revolutionary theory, Marxism-Leninism. This theory makes it possible for the party, in mastering the laws of social

development, to correctly understand a situation, to predict the course of events, to provide effective leadership over the struggle of the masses to create and improve the new society and to lead them confidently toward the designated goal.

History shows that the tasks of the economy and social development are successfully carried out under socialism only under the condition that the masses are appropriately organized. The coordinating of efforts by millions of workers for achieving the set goals requires a higher type of organizer. Only a Marxist-Leninist party is capable of providing such leadership. It analyzes all social phenomena and processes not from a narrow professional viewpoint but rather widely, completely and considering the future. The party is closely linked to the masses of people; it possesses experience in political leadership and is capable of mobilizing them to carry out the most important tasks of social development. "The unbreakable unity of the party and people," commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "over the past 5 years has grown even stronger. It was and remains the source of the powerful force of our society!"

In being the authentic expresser of the interests of the working class and all the working people, the party unites in its ranks the most conscious representatives of them and is capable of rallying the broadest masses around itself. For this reason only it is capable of raising the sociopolitical activeness of the workers and direct this to carrying out the diverse tasks of communist construction.

We have and cannot have any other political force which would be capable with such completeness and consistency to consider, combine and coordinate the interests and needs of all the classes and social groups, all the nations and nationalities and all the generations of our society as the Communist Party does.

The leading and directing role of the communist party in the construction of socialism and communism is also determined by the most important traits which are inherent to it as a new type of political organization. V. I. Lenin established the thesis of the Marxist party as a progressive, conscious and organized detachment of the working class and as a higher form of its organization. The party embodies the unity of will and the unity of actions of all communists; it exercises collective leadership; it is the embodiment of iron discipline and develops on the basis of criticism and self-criticism. It is founded on the principle of democratic centralism, the compulsory subordination of the minority to the majority and the inferior organizations to the superior ones. For precisely this reason V. I. Lenin considered our party to be an organization of not only like-thinking but also like-acting people.

Relying on the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the acquired experience of the struggle, the CPSU elaborates the political line; it leads the masses; it directs the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual life of society; it unites, coordinates and directs the activities of all elements of the management system. "The CPSU," states Article 6 of the USSR Constitution, "is the directing and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and the state and social organizations. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people."

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teachings, the communist party defines the general development prospects of society and the line of Soviet domestic and foreign policy;

it directs the great creative activities of the Soviet people and gives a planned, scientifically sound nature to their struggle for the victory of communism.

The main thing in party leadership is political leadership. The party's policy is the vital base of Soviet society. It is essential to emphasize that political leadership based upon Marxist-Leninist science and upon an understanding and use of the laws of social development is the core of scientific control of social processes. It is impossible to direct either society as a whole or an individual sphere of its life without a political approach and without determining the political content and consequences of the decision to be taken or one or another measure.

In its activities the party embodies the Leninist principle of the unity of theory and practice, science and politics, word and deed. In developing the theory of scientific communism and in concretizing its tenets and in evermore profoundly understanding the objective laws of social development, the CPSU steadily improves the art of political leadership and control in accord with the specific historical conditions.

The CPSU carries out its leading and directing effect on all spheres of society's life both directly and also through the system of state and mass social organizations which along with the party comprise the political system of mature socialism. Here the party does not take over for the soviet, economic and social organizations but rather in every possible way develops their initiative; it works for the greatest possible effectiveness of their work and carries out its political line through the communists working in these organizations. It carries out enormous organizational and ideological work in the masses and recruits, places and indoctrinates the cadres.

The highest expression of the guiding role of the CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his report at the 26th Party Congress, is the party congresses which lay out the general route of the ongoing advance of Soviet society toward communism. At the same time a major role is played by the Central Committee plenums. During the period between the 25th and 26th Party congresses, 11 Central Committee plenums were held. Each year they analyzed the basic trends of economic development. At the same time they discussed other problems of a long-term nature. In line with the ratification of the USSR Constitution in 1977, there was a thorough examination of the questions of developing socialist statehood and all our social system under the conditions of mature socialism. The Central Committee Plenum held in July 1978 was devoted to a further elaboration of party agrarian policy. The June 1980 plenum clarified the position of the USSR on the basic foreign policy questions and the tasks of working for detente in the more complex international situation.

The Accountability Report of the Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress thoroughly examined the activities of the Politburo and the secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee was called the true combat staff of our million-strong party, and during the report period it held 236 sessions. Precisely here, commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is accumulated the party's collective wisdom and party policy is shaped which expresses the interests of all the Soviet people, all the communists and nonparty persons. The recruitment of cadres, the organization and check on execution and virtually all the routine questions of party life comprised the range of questions which were the concern of

the Central Committee Secretariat. It held 250 sessions. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that as a whole the work of the party Central Committee plenums, the Politburo and secretariat was effective and marked by high organization. And this work was based on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism.

The Accountability Report of the Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress pointed out that the past 5 years showed the unconditional correctness of the conclusion drawn by the 25th CPSU Congress on the greater role played by the party in the life of society during the period of developed socialism. The greater role of the CPSU is caused by the ever-greater scope and complexity of the tasks of communist construction, by the greater creativity of the masses, by the further development of socialist democracy, by the involvement of ever-broader strata of the nation's population in administering state and social affairs, by the increased importance of the theory of scientific communism, by the demand for its further development, by the necessity of strengthening the communist indoctrination of the workers and by the dynamic development of Soviet society. Unusually complex and diverse is the range of problems related to creating the material and technical base of communism, the strengthening of the defense capability of the nation and forming communist social relations. Equally important are the tasks of the spiritual enrichment of the Soviet people and the indoctrination of a new man. If we add to this a whole series of social tasks arising as a result of the rapidly developing scientific and technical revolution, one can clearly see how wide and vast has become the sphere of party leadership over the development of a mature socialist society.

At the same time, the inner objective factors for the greater role played by the CPSU in the life of the nation have been complimented by a number of external factors deriving from the international situation and the existing balance of class forces on the international scene. Among them are: the necessity of the greatest possible strengthening of the world socialist commonwealth, the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal nations and peoples; the urgent need to further work out the problems of political strategy and tactics on the international scene as caused by the development of the world revolutionary process and the struggle to unite all the antiimperialist, revolutionary forces. The deepening of the general crisis in capitalism and the increased activities by the most aggressive forces of imperialism and its supporters demand constant efforts aimed at checking the initiators of a new world war and preventing a global thermonuclear conflict. The deepening ideological clash between the two systems necessitates a consolidation and coordination of all forces to successfully combat bourgeois ideology, social reformism, revisionism and Maoism.

This is the list of the basic factors and circumstances which necessitate that the party elaborate evermore effective and carefully weighed measures making it possible to advance successfully toward the designated targets. And the party is concerned for the constant rise in the level of its political, organizational and ideological activities and demands that the party organizations and all communists without exception work creatively, be intolerant of shortcomings and struggle actively to affirm all that is new and advanced.

A prominent feature of a Leninist party is its consistent proletarian internationalism. At its essence the CPSU is an internationalist party. Our party's course in the world communist and workers movement is truly a class, internationalist one.

The 26th CPSU Congress which was attended by 103 delegations of communist, worker and other revolutionary parties from 109 nations confirmed the principled nature of this course.

The party organizations of the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth are linked by a multiplicity of ties. They are linked on all levels, from the republics, krays and oblasts down to the rayons and large enterprises. Cooperation between state bodies, social organizations and production collectives has assumed a lively and fruitful nature. Contact and close ties in the area of ideology and culture have become a strong norm.

Relations between states have long been called international. But only in our times, in the socialist world, have they truly become relations between peoples. Millions upon millions of people participate directly in them. This is a fundamental victory of socialism and a great accomplishment for mankind.

In completing the material on the first question, the propagandist must point out that the unshakable unity between party and people is constantly growing. It has been and remains the source of our society's great strength. In carrying out the tasks posed by the party at the 26th CPSU Congress with a great political and labor upsurge, the Soviet people look to the future with confidence and optimism. They believe in their party and know that the path it has pointed out is the solely correct, Leninist path.

2. The 26th CPSU Congress on the Social Composition of the Party and Improving Its Organizational and Ideological Activities under Present-Day Conditions

In describing the content of the second question, the propagandist emphasizes that in following the legacy of V. I. Lenin and carrying out the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress in the area of party construction, our party has continued to grow and become stronger. The increased membership of the CPSU and the improvement of its qualitative composition are vivid proof of the further development and organizational strengthening of the party, of its greater authority and stronger ties with the masses. As a whole over the 5 years, party membership increased by 1.8 million persons. At present the party has 17.48 million members. This includes 43.3 percent workers, 12.8 percent kolkhoz members and 43.8 percent representatives of the technical, scientific and creative intelligentsia, educational, public health, cultural and administrative workers and servicemen.

During the period between the congresses, over 1.5 million of the best representatives of the working class joined the party, that is, 59 percent of all the new party members. In this manner we have successfully carried out the idea voiced at the 23d CPSU Congress that the leading place in the social composition of the party belongs to the working class. Among those admitted to the party, kolkhoz members comprised more than 10 percent. Representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia continued to join the party. Almost three-quarters of the persons who joined the CPSU during these years were members of the Lenin Komsomol. The growing influx of young persons into the party clearly demonstrates that its vital forces are inexhaustible and that our younger generation is profoundly dedicated to the ideals of communism.

At the same time, the party is not forcing the growth of its membership. The party's authority in the people is exceptionally high and quite understandably the number of persons desiring to join is growing. However, the CPSU admits to its ranks only those who in deed have shown that they are joining the party for unstinting work for the sake of communism. At present the candidate period is being better used to test the political, professional and moral qualities of those joining. Not all pass this test. Over the 5 years, 91,000 candidates were not admitted to the party. In following the advice of V. I. Lenin, the CPSU is doing everything to raise the title of a party member ever-higher. In describing its work in this area, the propagandist should tell how the party regulates its social composition by individual selection and increasing the demands of the party organizations on the communists and how it frees itself of those who are unworthy of the high title of a communist. The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that there are not and cannot be any concessions for those who violate the party by-laws or the standards of party morality. Precisely such high exactingness, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, ensures the monolithic unity of the CPSU and its ability to head Soviet society and to confidently lead the Soviet people along the path to communism.

Inherent to the party of creators and the party of the fighters for the people's interests, as the CPSU is, are greater social activeness, dynamic development and a constant improvement in organizational work among the masses. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, the permanent program demand of all for the sake of man, all for the good of man has served and does serve as the starting point in the party, political approach to the economy. Under the leadership of the CPSU the nation has created enormous economic potential. The propagandist must remind the listeners of certain basic indicators in the economic and social development of the USSR during the 1970's as found in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress and in other congress documents. The results of national economic development clearly confirm the correctness of the party's economic strategy. The nation has advanced substantially in all areas of creating the material and technical base of communism. The productive forces of Soviet society have reached a qualitatively new level. The nation's economic might dependably guarantees its further progress and the carrying out of important social and spiritual tasks and is the foundation for its strong defense capability.

The party sees its mission in, on the basis of a steady rise in the economy, improving the entire system of social relations and our socialist way of life. In the 1970's all the classes and social groups in Soviet society continued to draw closer together. This, the party points out, is an objective and in no way spontaneous process. Party and state policy plays an important role in this.

The CPSU is greatly concerned with strengthening the fraternal friendship among all the peoples of our multinational country. The specific facts contained in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the other congress documents show that the party has consistently carried out the Leninist national policy. Even a simple listing of the decrees and measures adopted by the party over the 5 years between the congresses shows how broad and diverse is the range of questions with which the CPSU Central Committee and the government has been concerned in solving the urgent problems of developing all our nation's republics and strengthening the USSR. The unity of the Soviet nations at present is strong as never before.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the enormous significance of enterprising, well-organized work by the party organizations of all levels, from the republic, kray and oblast down to the primary ones. The Central Committee Accountability Report described the valuable and instructive experience of a number of party organizations and emphasized that the richer and more diverse local experience the more fruitful the activities of the party as a whole. In this regard a great deal was said at the congress about the primary role of the primary party organizations in carrying out the great and diverse tasks of communist construction. The CPSU presently has 414,000 primary organizations, 457,000 shop organizations and more than 618,000 party groups. The Central Committee is endeavoring to activate these groups as much as possible and is demanding constant attention to them on the part of the local party bodies. The congress pointed out that the primary party organizations which have been given the right of monitoring the activities of the administration have used it more fully and better and have firmly carried out the party's line on all questions. The party committees of the ministries and departments should more decisively and uncompromisingly guard the state's interests and struggle more actively to surmount departmental or bureaucratic barriers.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that the essence of party leadership, as V. I. Lenin repeatedly said, is the recruiting of persons and the checking of execution. Over the report period the party carried out significant work in further improving the quality and placement of the leadership cadres, in raising their skills and creating a dependable reserve of personnel. In accord with the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress, national economic specialists were actively promoted to party work. At present, three-quarters of the central committee secretaries of the Union republic communist parties, the kraykoms and obkoms and two-thirds of the gorkom and raykom secretaries have an engineering-technical, economic or agricultural education.

The new stage in communist construction places higher demands on the recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the personnel. It is a question of developing a work style in them which would organically combine efficiency and discipline with bold initiative and entrepreneurship, practicalness and professionalism with purposefulness, a critical attitude toward shortcomings with an unshakable confidence in the historic advantages of the path chosen by us. These qualities, as was pointed out at the congress, are shaped and developed in the process of constant study and daily practical activity. The increasing scale and complexity of the tasks to be carried out necessitate great responsibility by the workers for the assigned job and a sharp response to deviations from the standards and principles of party life. The creation of a dependable reserve of personnel for promotion has been and remains an important task.

The 26th CPSU Congress directed the party organizations at an all-round improvement in internal party life. Attention was drawn to further raising the activeness of the communists and their responsibility for their work and for all that is being done in the party and the nation. On a basis of democratic centralism, the party must ensure an ever-closer tie between the leading party bodies and the broad party masses. This is aided by the widely organized internal party information. Of enormous significance for strengthening the vital tie of the party with the masses are the letters and proposals from the workers. The party has pointed to the need of further developing criticism and self-criticism and establishing a spirit of intolerance of shortcomings in all party organizations.

One must then move on to describing the ideological and political-indoctrination activities of the party. The construction of communism is a matter of the hands of the people, their energy and reason. The successful carrying out of the creative and defense tasks is directly dependent upon a further rise in the awareness of each Soviet man. The party has steadily carried out the instructions of V. I. Lenin that "the development of the awareness of the masses remains, as always, the basis and chief content of all our work" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 13, p 376). A rise in ideological maturity and the political awareness of the Soviet people is an important area of our party's activities.

Communist indoctrination, like all its revolutionizing activities, is organized by the CPSU on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory. "The Marxist-Leninist party," commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "cannot carry out its role if it does not pay proper attention to analyzing all that is occurring, to generalizing the new phenomena of life and to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. We have always considered this task extremely important and in the report period have devoted a great deal of attention to carrying it out."

The propagandist must emphasize that the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, as given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, was a new creative contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. This document contains enormous ideological wealth and it is of outstanding theoretical and practical significance for the party and all the Soviet people. The theses advanced in it encompass all spheres of a mature socialist society and they arm us with a clear understanding of the tasks which are being carried out and must be carried out as well as with a profound understanding of the state and prospects of social development.

Over the period which has passed since the 25th Party Congress, the theoretical arsenal of the CPSU has gained a number of major generalizations and conclusions. First of all there is the question of elaborating the concept of developed socialism. The party has clarified and concretized the ways and times for implementing the program goals and has defined the strategy and tactics of communist construction over an extended historical period.

The party documents of recent years disclose various aspects of mature socialism. Works have been created which analyze the experience of world socialism and disclose the patterns of the world revolutionary process. There has been research on the history of the international workers movement, the present stage in the general crisis of capitalism, the development of state monopolistic capitalism and modern international relations.

The 26th Party Congress approved a decree on preparing a new version of the Party Program. Considering that 20 years have passed since the adoption of the current Program and great experience during this period has been acquired in socialist and communist construction while new changes and processes have occurred on the international scene, the congress has decreed that the CPSU Central Committee is to make the necessary supplements and amendments in the current Party Program which generally correctly defines the patterns of world social development and the tasks and basic goals of the struggle of the party and Soviet people for communism. A new version of the CPSU Program is to be readied by the next party congress. Here the

program should provide a profound and scientific reflection of the major changes in the life of Soviet society and in world social development as well as the main tasks of communist construction.

The Congress pointed out that the conditions have changed under which we live and work. Soviet man has become different; his knowledge has become richer and his spiritual needs have grown significantly. The arsenal of means available to the ideological workers has grown wider. On the other hand, the propaganda media of the class enemy have become more active while its attempts to undermine the conscience of the Soviet people have grown stronger.

Our party gives great importance to improving political and ideological indoctrination in the masses. The measures to improve this are found in the widely known Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979 "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination." According to the definition given at the congress, this is a long-term document.

In essence it is a question of the reorganizing of many areas and spheres of ideological work. "It is essential to see to it," pointed out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the report at the congress, "that the content of this work becomes more timely while the forms meet the present needs and requests of the people." The task has been posed of carrying out all ideological indoctrination in a lively and interesting manner, without platitudes and a standard set of ready-made formulas, without avoiding difficult questions. A feeling for the new should be most inherent to the ideological workers.

The Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress contained a whole program for further improving the party training system in which almost 21 million persons are studying, as well as the entire process of political education for the masses. Here results are the main question. The task has been posed of making a decisive turn for the better in the quality of studies, and primarily, the studies of the communists. The congress emphasized that the ideological and propaganda activity in the party plays the primary role in further improving the Marxist-Leninist education and indoctrination of the masses and developing their creative activeness in carrying out the tasks of communist construction.

In concluding the material on the second question, it must be reemphasized that the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress is a new historic contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. Representing an enormous ideological wealth, it reflects the firm confidence of the communists and all the Soviet people in the correctness of the selected path and their readiness for practical actions for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

3. The Increased Role of the CPSU in Soviet Military Organizational Development

In beginning the third question, the propagandist should remind the students that the 26th CPSU Congress having provided a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation, pointed to the intense struggle of the two currents in world politics. On the one hand, the course of the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth of checking the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and defending the sovereign rights and freedoms of the peoples.

On the other hand, the course of the reactionary forces of imperialism and their supporters of undermining detente, increasing the arms race and the policy of threat and intervention into others' affairs and the suppression of the liberation struggle. The aggressiveness of imperialism, and particularly American, has increased sharply.

The policy of the aggressive imperialist forces has already led to a significant increase in international tension with all the ensuing dangerous consequences. Adventurism and a readiness to wager the vital interests of mankind for the sake of their narrow, selfish aims--this is what can be seen in the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. These intrigues by the enemies of peace and social progress are being decisively rebuffed. The Soviet nation combines a desire for peace with a further strengthening of its defense capability. The propagandist should emphasize that the 26th CPSU Congress approved the party and state line of further strengthening the defense might of the nation and its Armed Forces as a dependable guard for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and a bastion of universal peace in the world. The international situation, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the congress, obliges us to do this.

Leadership of the CPSU over the cause of defending socialism, military organizational development and the development and improving of the Soviet military organization derives from the very nature of our social system. In this consists an important advantage of socialism's organization. Even in December 1918, upon the proposal of V. I. Lenin, a decree was adopted by our party's Central Committee "on the policy of the military department." This emphasized that the "policy of the military department, like all the other departments and institutions, is carried out in full accord with the general directives issued by the party in the form of its Central Committee and under its immediate control." The command and political personnel, the party and Komsomol organizations in the Armed Forces carry out CPSU policy and implement its plans. All that is done in the Armed Forces for raising their combat might and improving the living conditions of the servicemen, as was pointed out by the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. P. Ustinov, is a result of the unflagging attention of our party and its daily, wise leadership.

The Communist Party is constantly improving our Armed Forces and on a truly scientific basis is solving the problems of the defense of socialism and the theory and practice of military affairs. The CPSU is concerned about the organization of defense production, the training of military personnel and the greatest possible improvement in the process of training and indoctrinating the Army and Navy personnel. In successfully carrying out the tasks of military organizational development, the CPSU relies on the military cadres who are totally dedicated to the cause of communism and on the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations. It conducts active ideological and organizational work in the Army and Navy. As is pointed out in the CPSU Program, the underlying basis of military organizational development is the leadership of the Communist Party over the Armed Forces and the strengthening of the role and influence of the party organizations in the Army and Navy.

The Soviet Armed Forces owe all their successes to the wise leadership of the CPSU. The party headed by V. I. Lenin created our Armed Forces as a new type of military organization. The party was the organizer for the defeat of the domestic counter-revolution and the foreign intervention during the period of the Civil War. The party led our people to the world historical victory in the Great Patriotic War. Under the directing effect of the CPSU the Soviet Armed Forces have become a first-rate military organization and they carry out in an exemplary manner the honorable duties entrusted to them of defending our motherland and the victories of socialism. The fundamental tenets of the CPSU on strengthening the nation's defense capability underlie the chapter of the USSR Constitution "The Defense of the Socialist Fatherland" which defines the defense function of the Soviet state, the purpose and duty of the USSR Armed Forces.

Under present-day conditions the role of the CPSU has increased in military organizational development and the leadership of the Armed Forces. This is caused, on the one hand, by the general factors of the greater role played by the party in the stage of developed socialism and on the other, by the specific features related to the defense of the socialist fatherland in the modern era, by the development of the military organization and by the nature of the fundamental changes in military affairs.

In the first place, the responsibility of the Soviet Armed Forces has increased for preventing a world war and for thwarting the aggressive plans of the imperialists.

Secondly, qualitative changes have occurred in military affairs strengthening the tie between the military organization of a state and its economic, sociopolitical and cultural system.

Thirdly, the significance of military theory and the scientific analysis of the processes occurring in military affairs has increased.

Fourthly, the role of spiritual and ideological factors has grown in strengthening the defense of the nation and the Armed Forces.

Fifthly, the international nature of the defense of socialist victories has grown deeper and broader.

The greater role of the CPSU in military-organizational development operates particularly strongly in the following basic areas: the theoretical elaboration of the problems in Soviet military organizational development; equipping the Army and Navy with modern weapons; manning and the training of troop and navy personnel in light of present demands; indoctrination of the personnel and their Marxist-Leninist tempering; the organization of party political work with the personnel; ensuring constant combat readiness of the formations, units and ships and so forth. Let us briefly examine certain of these areas.

The military theoretical activities of the party have assumed exceptional significance. Under the leadership of the CPSU Marxist-Leninist teachings about war and the army and military theory specifically has developed successfully. Soviet military thought has been enriched by the new provisions and conclusions. In continuing to generalize and creatively assess the experience of the past war, it has

focused its attention on examining modern military problems and elaborating a military doctrine and basic trends and directions for the development of the Armed Forces.

Rapid scientific and technical progress has led to an unprecedented development of weapons and military equipment. The party has done everything to arm our Armed Forces with powerful military equipment, including various types of nuclear missiles and to reorganize them. The CPSU feels that the militaristic circles of imperialism, and primarily the United States, are hoping to achieve military supremacy over the USSR by increasing the arms race and by developing modern types of weapons of mass destruction. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke persuasively on this matter at the 26th CPSU Congress. "We have not desired nor do we desire military superiority over any other side. This is not our policy. But we will not permit such supremacy to be created over us. Such attempts as well as dealing with us from a position of strength are absolutely hopeless!"

The decisive indicator of the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces is their high combat readiness, that is, the readiness at any moment, under the most difficult conditions, to repel and thwart aggression from wherever it might derive.

The high combat readiness of the Armed Forces is created by the coordinated efforts of Army and Navy personnel. To a decisive degree this depends upon the level of military and political training and the field, air and sea skills of the men. The more effectively and qualitatively combat training is carried out the higher the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. One of the most important components of combat readiness is strong military discipline. Military organization is inconceivable without firm discipline and proper order. This has always been the case. And it is all the more correct at the present stage of military organizational development. At present, as never before, the successful carrying out of the tasks confronting the men of defending the socialist fatherland depends upon their discipline, efficiency, inner resourcefulness and profound political awareness.

The 26th CPSU Congress expressed confidence that the glorious defenders of the motherland in the future would vigilantly guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people. And this means that any possible aggressor in the event of an attempt to attack our nation will sustain an annihilating retaliatory blow.

Life confirms that however powerful the equipment with which our Armed Forces are equipped, its combat capabilities are manifested only in the hands of man. From this derives the important role of party political work in solving the problems confronting the personnel. The effectiveness of this work depends totally upon the activeness of the commanders, the political bodies, the army and navy party organizations which directly carry out party policy in the troops. All the many years of experience in our military organizational development indicate that the political bodies and party organizations are a great strength and that they play an important role in carrying out complex tasks in the training and indoctrination of the troops. The communists are in the crucial areas of the struggle for high combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships.

It is essential to work constantly and indefatigably so that the contents of ideological and political indoctrination are more closely tied to the life and tasks of

the troops. Its forms should meet the present needs of the Soviet troops and the level of their education, political and general culture.

At present a profound elucidation of the congress decisions and the mobilizing of the men to struggle to carry out these decisions in practical affairs, as was emphasized by Mar SU D. F. Ustinov at a meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Defense, is at the center of all ideological and political indoctrination.

The propagandist must draw the students' attention to the need for each of them to draw specific conclusions from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of the ministry of defense. Each man must constantly improve his military skills, his military and special training, he must more constantly master the military equipment and weapons, be able to use them under any, even the most complicated conditions and show high discipline and efficiency.

In summing up what has been said on the third question, the propagandist should stress that CPSU policy and its leadership over the Armed Forces have always been, are and will be the guarantee for the invincible defense capability of our state and an inexhaustible source of power for the Soviet Army and Navy.

In concluding the material on the subject, it is essential to recall the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev from his speech at the closing of the congress: "The 26th Congress has again shown that the CPSU is a powerful, healthy and mature collective. The communists are truly the unbendable core of our society, its living soul. They are the true revolutionary vanguard of the people."

In the party's plans the Soviet people see an expression of their cherished interests. And for this reason they ardently and unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy; they support it in deed and by shock labor. At present, the men of our Armed Forces live for these same high aspirations. They see their sacred duty in vigilantly guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the security of the motherland in the international situation which has been aggravated by the imperialist forces. In a single combat formation with the men of the fraternal armies, they are fully determined to safely protect our great socialist victories.

During the hours of independent study, it is recommended that the students study Articles 6, 31, 32, 62 and 63 of the USSR Constitution (Basic Law); Section IV of the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" (PRAVDA, 24 February 1981).

At the seminar (in the talk) it is recommended that the following questions be discussed: 1. The place and role of the CPSU in the political system of a mature socialist society. 2. The greater role of the party in the process of communist construction. 3. The organizing and ideological activities of the party under present-day conditions. 4. CPSU leadership of the Armed Forces--a decisive source of their might. 5. The increased role of the party in military-organizational development.

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ARMED FORCES

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: INSTRUCTOR GUIDE ON SOVIET DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

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[Article by Prof, Col V. Izmaylov: "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Nation's Defense Might*"]

[Text] In the course of studying the given subject, it is essential to widely show the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for further improving the nation's defense might and its Armed Forces. Here it must be particularly stressed that as a result of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, as was said at the 26th CPSU Congress, the defense capability of the Soviet state has been strengthened. It is important that the students are well aware of the congress conclusion that the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces has already led to a significant rise in international tension with all the ensuing dangerous consequences. It is essential to help the men thoroughly understand the tasks stemming from the party congress decisions for the armed defenders of the motherland who must honorably carry out their patriotic and international duty and dependably protect the historic victories of socialism and peace.

Eight hours are assigned for studying the subject. This time should be allocated as follows: 2 hours for the lecture (narration), 2 for independent study and 4 hours for a seminar (talk). In the lecture (narration) it is recommended that the following questions be taken up: 1. Imperialism--the guilty party for the increase in international tension. 2. The 26th Party Congress on the necessity of strengthening national defense capability and its Armed Forces. 3. To be in constant combat readiness.

In the brief introduction, it is advisable to remind the students of the basic provisions from the previously studied subjects devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress and to emphasize the enormous sociopolitical significance of the decisions adopted by it. It must be pointed out that the party congress materials provide a profound

*Material for political exercises on the subject "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Nation's Defense Might and Its Armed Forces. The Tasks of Army and Navy Personnel in Safely Defending the Peaceful, Creative Labor of the Soviet People."

Marxist-Leninist analysis of the nation's domestic life and the current international situation and contain important generalizations and conclusions on the urgent problems of world development and communist construction in the USSR. They thoroughly describe the tasks of the party's socioeconomic policy in the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the 1980's and outline an impressive program for further raising the people's prosperity.

The 26th CPSU Congress again showed mankind the sincere interest of the communists and all the Soviet people in strengthening peace in the world. In his report at the congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "To defend peace--at present there is no more vital task on the international level for our party, for our people and indeed for all the peoples of the world.

"In defending peace, we are working not only for persons presently alive but also for our children and grandchildren; we are working for the happiness of scores of future generations."

1. Imperialism--The Guilty Party of Increased International Tension

In describing the material for the first question, it is essential to start from the fundamental conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress that on the international level the report period was a complicated and stormy time marked primarily by an intensive struggle between the two currents in world policy. On the one hand, the course of checking the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and defending the sovereign rights and freedoms of the peoples. On the other hand, the course of undermining detente, increasing the arms race, a policy of threat and interference into others' affairs and suppression of the liberation struggle.

These were years of further growth in the might, activeness and authority of the USSR and the other nations in the socialist commonwealth.

The revolutionary struggle of peoples was marked by new victories. Proof of this was the revolutions in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua and the overthrow of the antipopular, monarchist regime in Iran. In the 1970's, as was pointed out in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, the elimination of the colonial empires was actually completed.

The congress also pointed out that the sphere of imperialist domination in the world has been narrowed and the internal contradictions in the capitalist nations and the rivalry between them have grown sharper. The aggressiveness of imperialism, and primarily American, has increased sharply.

Under the conditions where storm clouds were gathering on the international horizon by the start of the 1980's, the USSR has steadily continued to struggle for eliminating the military threat, for preserving and deepening detente and in practice has developed mutually advantageous cooperation with a majority of nations in the world. Together with other peace-loving states and the realistically thinking circles in the West, as was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, during the report period we have continued to struggle against the arms race. "At present it is perfectly apparent," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the high forum of our nation's communists, "that the USSR and its allies more than ever before are now the main bastion of peace in the world."

At the same time the congress pointed out that at present the task of working to lessen the threat of war and to check the arms race has assumed particular significance and urgency. The problem is that rapid and profound changes are occurring in the development of military equipment. Qualitatively new types of weapons are being developed, types which can make control of them and hence an agreed-upon limitation of them an exceptionally difficult if not impossible matter. The new stage of the arms race undermines international stability and greatly strengthens the danger of the outbreak of war. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces has already led to a significant rise in international tension. In this regard the 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the increased activities by the opponents of detente, the limiting of the arms race and the improving of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations. "Adventurism and a readiness to wager the vital interests of mankind for the sake of their own narrow, selfish aims," emphasized L. I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report at the congress, "This is particularly apparent in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. In demonstrating complete disregard for the rights and aspirations of the peoples, they are endeavoring to depict the liberation struggle of the masses of people as a manifestation of 'terrorism.' They have actually set the goal of attaining the unattainable, that is, to throw up a barrier on the path of progressive changes in the world and to regain the role of the arbiter of the destinies of peoples."

Recently the most reactionary circles, particularly in the United States as in England, the FRG, Japan and other imperialist countries, have undertaken a fierce attack against detente and have endeavored to further aggravate the international situation and to return international relations to the times of the "Cold War." For this purpose they often endeavor to use economic ties with the USSR as a means of political pressure. The noticeable exacerbation of the ideological struggle is a fact. As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, for the West, this does not come down to a mere clash of ideas. There they have put into motion a whole system of means designed to undermine the socialist world and to break it up.

The imperialists and their supporters have systematically conducted hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They blacken and distort everything that is occurring in these nations. For them the most important thing is to turn people away from socialism. In this regard the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress has assumed particular pertinence: "Recent events again and again confirm that our class opponents are learning from their defeats. They are acting against the socialist countries with ever-greater refinement and perfidiousness."

The imperialist states which make up the aggressive NATO bloc have set out on a path of active material preparations for war. In these nations military expenditures are growing without restraint. In the United States, they have reached 150 billion dollars a year. But such astronomical figures do not satisfy the American military-industrial complex and it is demanding more. In giving in to the demands of Washington, the American NATO allies have promised to automatically increase military expenditures almost up to the end of the current century.

Under the false arguments about the "Soviet threat," the United States over the next 5 years (1982-1986) intends to spend 1.5 trillion dollars for military purposes. In the 1982 fiscal year alone, the new American administration plans to

allocate the Pentagon another 40 billion dollars in addition to the almost 200 billion dollars. Where, one might ask, will all this money go? Of course, for the purposes of achieving military superiority and at implementing the plans for increasing the arms race which endanger the cause of peace.

A major share of these enormous funds will go to accelerate the development of new types of strategic nuclear weapons. Their development has been accompanied by the promoting of military doctrines which endanger the cause of peace such as the notorious Carter Directive. They are seeking to persuade people that a nuclear war could be limited and they want to reconcile them to the notion of the acceptability of such a war. "But this is a direct deceiving of the people!" stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Certainly a nuclear war which is 'limited' in the American understanding, for example, in Europe would mean at the very outset the certain death of European civilization. And the United States itself could not remain free of the flames of war. Certainly such plans and 'doctrines' are a serious threat to all peoples, including the Americans."

As was pointed out at the congress, the imperialist circles think in categories of dominance and coercion in terms of other states and peoples. The monopolies need foreign oil, uranium and nonferrous metals and the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean are declared to be in the sphere of U.S. "vital interests." The American military machine is actively intervening here and intends to remain permanently. Thus, the United States plans to spend more than 2 billion dollars on building new military bases and expanding already existing ones on the islands of Diego Garcia and Masirah, Su'ub (in Oman, at the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz), Ras Banas (on the Egyptian Red Sea Coast), in Berbera (Somalia) and Mombasa (Kenya). Also not excluded is the deployment of the American interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" at bases in the Sinai Peninsula after their return to Egypt, in Israel and on Saudi Arabian territory. (It is desirable that the propagandist point out these points on the map.) In order to share the expenses with others and at the same time bind the NATO partners more closely to itself, the United States is seeking to broaden the functions of this bloc. The Washington strategists would clearly like to involve scores of other states in their military preparations and ensnare the world even more in the web of its bases, airfields and weapons dumps. In justification of this they are spreading the myth of the "Soviet threat" to the oil wealth of the Near and Middle East or to the oil transporting lines. This is a clearly false version, as was stressed in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, for its authors are well aware that the USSR does not intend to encroach on either.

The congress pointed out that in relations with the United States, the USSR during all these years, as before, has conducted a principled and constructive line. Unfortunately, the former Washington administration rejected the development of relations and mutual understanding. In endeavoring to pressure us, the Washington strategists took to destroying the positive that had been created by a good deal of effort in Soviet-American relations over the previous years. As a result the bilateral ties between the USSR and the United States were put back in a number of areas. The enacting of the SALT-2 Treaty was frozen. On certain questions related to arms limitation such as a curtailment of weapons deliveries to third countries, the United States unilaterally broke off talks with our country.

Unfortunately, after the change of leadership in the White House, frankly militant appeals and statements were heard from Washington as if specially designed to poison the atmosphere of relations between our countries. "Not to try to upset the existing equilibrium and not to impose a new, more costly and dangerous round of the arms race," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "this would have been a manifestation of true state wisdom. But for this, in truth, it has long been high time to discard the worn out bugbear of the 'Soviet threat'."

In this regard the 26th CPSU Congress stated that a military threat in fact does hang over the United States and over all other nations of the world. But the source of this is not the USSR or its mythical superiority but rather the arms race and the surviving tension in the world. "Against this true and not imaginary threat," commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress, "we are ready to fight--hand in hand with America, with the European states and with all nations of our planet. To endeavor to be victorious over one another in the arms race or to count on victory in a nuclear war, this is dangerous madness."

The 26th CPSU Congress with concern stated that recently a serious threat to peace has arisen on the European continent. It is a question primarily of the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Thus, there is a clear intention to alter the existing military balance in Europe in favor of NATO.

The situation in the Far East remains complex. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the increased negative aspects in Japanese foreign policy. These are playing up to the dangerous plans of Washington and Beijing and the tendency toward militarization. The Soviet Union without any grounds whatsoever in Tokyo has been declared in the Chinese manner to be "the number one enemy." From here also are coming ever-louder revanchist demands to revise the results of World War II. Officials of the Japanese government are being evermore actively involved in this dirty campaign. The public is being persuaded that there is a certain "unsettled territorial question" between the USSR and Japan. And although it is well known that in reality no such question exists between our countries, the matter nevertheless has gone far. The Japanese government has even declared 7 February to be the day of the so-called "northern territories." Thus it has elevated the revanchist claims of the most reactionary circles to the rank of state policy.

It is important to emphasize that the imperialists by all their forces are endeavoring to block the growth of the national liberation struggle throughout the world. The 26th CPSU Congress stated, for example, that they have endeavored to deal with the people's revolutions in Angola and Ethiopia by encouraging internal counterrevolution or aggression from outside. Imperialism has started a real undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. This has created a direct threat to the security of our southern frontier. Such a situation has forced us to provide military aid which the friendly nation has requested openly. All the more as not so long ago President R. Reagan admitted that the United States has supplied and is supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with weapons and intends to broaden these deliveries to the bands of mercenaries and murderers.

The imperialists do not like the growing independence of the liberated countries. By thousands of ways and means they have tried to bind these countries to themselves to more freely dispose of their natural riches and use their territories for

their own aggressive strategic plans. The old colonial method of "divide and rule" is widely used here.

As was stated in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, precisely such an approach has been used by the West to the Iranian-Iraqi war which has already lasted many months. The war is absolutely absurd from the viewpoint of the given states. But it is very beneficial to imperialism which by any means is endeavoring to recover its positions in this area.

In working for a dominant position in the Near East, the United States has followed the path of the Camp David Accord and the separate pact between Israel and Egypt which would split the Arab world. This has caused a new exacerbation of the situation in the area. A Near East settlement has been set back.

The already difficult international situation has been aggravated by the position of the current Chinese leadership. In the Central Committee Accountability Report at the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that, unfortunately, as yet one cannot speak about any changes for the better in Beijing foreign policy. As before it is aimed at aggravating the national situation and sides with imperialist policy. Of course, this will not return China to a healthy path of development. Imperialists will not be the friends of socialism. Behind the readiness of the United States, Japan and a number of NATO countries to broaden military-political ties with China lies the simple strategem of utilizing its hostility toward the USSR and the socialist commonwealth in their own, imperialist aims. But this, as was pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress, is a risky game.

In completing the material of the first question, it is essential to particularly emphasize that as a whole the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces and their supporters has led to a significant exacerbation of international tension. It is important to make each student aware that the intrigues of imperialism require constant vigilance and the greatest possible strengthening of the defense capability of our state and all the fraternal socialist countries. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist nations dependably serves peace. It possesses everything necessary to safely defend the socialist victories of the peoples.

2. The 26th Party Congress on the Need to Strengthen the Defense Capability of the Nation and Its Armed Forces

In beginning to give the material of the second question, it must be pointed out that over the past 5 years our party and state never once lost sight of the questions of strengthening the defense might of the nation and its Armed Forces. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the international situation obliges us to do this.

It is wise to stress that the successful fulfillment of the quotas of the Tenth Five-Year Plan had a positive influence on further strengthening the defense capability of the nation and its Armed Forces. The 26th Party Congress pointed out that as a result of the Tenth Five-Year Plan national wealth has increased. Its production and scientific-potential has risen and the level of prosperity and culture has risen for our people. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society

has become even stronger, the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia as well as the unbreakable friendship of all the USSR nations and nationalities have become stronger while socialist democracy has deepened.

The strong economic base of mature socialism, the high development level of the productive forces and the rapid pace of scientific and technical progress in our nation have made it possible to us to create the most modern types of weapons and military equipment and to prevent the Soviet Armed Forces from lagging behind the technical equipping of the armies of the major capitalist states, primarily the United States. Certainly the great possibilities existing in the USSR for first-rate weapons have never been used by us for the purposes of threatening or intimidating other peoples or for applying political pressure to them. The CPSU and the Soviet government have repeatedly stated and do state that the USSR is not interested in an arms race, in a war or in others' territories. "We, of course...", said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "are improving our defenses. It cannot be otherwise. We have never neglected nor will we ever neglect the security of our nation or the security of our allies. But the assertions that the USSR is going farther than is essential for defense and that it is striving for superiority in weapons for the purpose of making the 'first strike' are rubbish and completely unfounded.... Our efforts are aimed at preventing things from reaching either the first or second blow and preventing nuclear war altogether. Our approach to these questions can be formulated as follows: the defense potential of the USSR should be sufficient so that no one would risk disrupting our peaceful life" ("Leninskim Kursom" [By the Leninist Course], Vol 6, p 294).

In describing the Soviet Armed Forces, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress that their combat potential is a strong fusion of high technical equipping, military skill and unbreakable morale. Over the last 5 years, due to the efforts by the party and the state, the military might and combat readiness of our Army and Navy have risen to a new level. There has been a further qualitative improvement in the Soviet Armed Forces. In terms of their technical equipping, the USSR Armed Forces at present fully meet their historic purpose. They are capable of successfully carrying out any missions which the Communist Party and the Soviet government pose for them.

The Army and Navy possess nuclear missiles, supersonic missile-carrying aircraft, atomic missile submarines, radioelectronic and other modern military equipment. The Strategic Rocket Troops have taken a new step ahead in their combat improvement. The Ground Forces are developing continuously. The Air Defense Forces and the Air Force possess high combat qualities. The might of our Navy has risen. The Rear Services of the USSR Armed Forces and Civil Defense are continuing to improve. The Border and Interior Troops have undergone further development.

At the same time it is essential to emphasize particularly that no matter how great the military and technical potential of the Army and Navy, their main force is the men who control the military equipment and weapons. The major changes occurring in the social structure of our society have been positively reflected in the qualitative features of the personnel. At present the Armed Forces are manned by young men who in terms of the level of general development, knowledge and labor skills and diversity of interests are much higher than their predecessors. At present almost 100 percent of the Armed Forces personnel has a higher, secondary and incomplete

secondary education, while in 1939, only 39.4 percent of the personnel had such an education. The share of servicemen with a higher and secondary education is now around 80 percent, and in 1939, only 11.9 percent. The number of communists and Komsomol members has risen in the ranks of the Army and Navy. They are around 90 percent of all the servicemen.

The changes in the social make-up of our Armed Forces have contributed to a further strengthening of the inner unity and moral-political solidarity of the personnel. Due to the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government our Armed Forces possess an officer corps which is dedicated to the party and the motherland, which is mature, highly trained in political, military and technical terms. The party group among the officers has reached 80 percent. A majority of the officers has a high level of general and special training. Thus, more than 50 percent of the officer personnel are specialists with a higher military and specialized military education. This is over 2-fold more than 10 years ago. The warrant officers ["praporshchik" and "michman"] are a new detachment of military personnel and immediate assistants of the officers in the training and indoctrination of the men.

At the present stage, a characteristic feature in the development of the Soviet Armed Forces is a further strengthening of their unity with the people. The Soviet Armed Forces have enormous affection and support from the multinational Soviet people. The concern of the Soviet people for the Army and Navy, for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the younger generation and the preparing of the young people to defend the socialist fatherland is constantly growing. In turn the armed defenders of the motherland by indefatigable military service securely defend the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. When necessary they participate in labor actions and in carrying out major national economic tasks.

The men of the Army and Navy are full citizens of the state and they take an active part in the sociopolitical life of the nation and in the work of our party and state bodies. Thus, among the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress was a group of men from the Soviet Army and Navy and the border and interior troops. The Army and Navy communists have also been elected to membership of the CPSU Central Committee, the communist parties of the Union republics and the leading local party bodies. Around 14,000 servicemen are deputies. The Soviet military takes an active part in discussing the drafts of party and state documents. Recently with great interest they discussed the draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990."

The Soviet Armed Forces at the present stage are playing an evermore significant role in the indoctrination of our youth. In June 1980, a conference was held for the command and political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy. Its participants outlined specific measures which would strengthen the indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces and raise the importance of military service as a school for ideological tempering, labor and military skills, discipline and organization, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship.

The CPSU devotes constant attention to the material support of the Army and Navy personnel. Year in and year out the life of our military is improved. The Army and

Navy diet is becoming evermore balanced. The uniforms of the soldiers and sailors, sergeants, petty officers, warrant officers and officers fully meet modern requirements and is attractive and comfortable. The financial support and trade and service facilities for the troops and naval forces are being improved. A great deal has been done to develop sports and cultured leisure for the personnel.

The Communist Party indoctrinates the Soviet military in a spirit of total dedication to the socialist fatherland and in the cause of communism. Inherent to the defenders of our motherland are profound political awareness, ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, high discipline, firm military knowledge and the ability to use the complex modern equipment expertly. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated with pride for the Soviet military in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress: "Presently serving in the ranks of the defenders of the motherland are the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They have not experienced the hardships which befell their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And each time when the interests of national security and the defense of peace require, when help is needed for the victims of aggression, the Soviet soldier presents himself to the world as a selfless and courageous patriot, an internationalist ready to overcome any hardships."

The present stage of military organizational development is characterized by a further rise in the guiding role of the Communist Party in organizing the defense of socialism and by greater party influence on all aspects of Army and Navy life and activities. This has been caused by a number of circumstances, including: by the acuteness of the international situation and the threat of war caused by imperialism; by the complexity of settling defense questions with the acceleration in scientific and technical progress; by the increased significance of the morale factor in modern war; by the necessity of further strengthening military cooperation among the fraternal socialist states, military cooperation and interaction of their armies and so forth.

The source of invincibility for our Armed Forces is that they are led by the CPSU, the united militant vanguard of our people. All the life and activities of the Army and Navy, their development and improvement are linked to its wise leadership. There is no question concerning national defense which is not within the view of the Party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and personally the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Mar SU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Furthermore it is essential to say that over the period since the 25th CPSU Congress, the militancy of the Army and Navy party organizations has risen. The indoctrinational role of the primary party organizations and groups has been strengthened. At present, they have been organized in a majority of the companies, batteries and equal subdivisions and their influence extends to all the basic elements of the units, combat groups, divisions and army corps. Around one-half of the primary party organizations has party committees and bureaus. The report and election meetings held on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress in the Army and Navy party organizations demonstrated the unshakable unity and class solidarity of the communists and all the personnel of our Armed Forces with the Communist Party as well as the ardent

approval and full support of the Soviet military for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government.

In concluding the material on the second question, it is essential to point out that the 26th CPSU Congress convincingly reaffirmed the constant concern of the party for strengthening national defense and for securely defending the great victories of socialism. Under the present difficult international situation, when the forces of imperialist reaction and aggression have grown more active, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are showing truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principledness in defending and carrying out a policy of preserving peace and ensuring the security of the Soviet people. Our party feels that the intrigues of imperialism and the other enemies of peace require constant vigilance and the greatest possible strengthening of our state's defense capability so as to thwart the plans of imperialism to achieve military supremacy and dictate conditions to the world. The CPSU is unwaveringly loyal to the legacy of the great Lenin about the secure defense of the socialist fatherland.

3. To Be In Constant Combat Readiness

In beginning to give the material of the third question, it must be said that the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress expressed the Central Committee's confidence that the Soviet Armed Forces in the future would securely guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people.

The greetings of the delegation from the USSR Armed Forces to the 26th Party Congress developed into a vivid demonstration of the loyalty of the Soviet Army and Navy to the Communist Party, to the Soviet people and our great motherland, of their readiness to firmly defend and protect peace and the victories of socialism and to decisively rebuff the aggressors. On behalf of all the Army and Navy personnel, the delegation expressed to the Communist Party, its central committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev filial gratitude and thanks for all that they had done and are doing for the good of the people and for strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland. The delegation assured the congress that in the future the Army and Navy would unstintingly serve their people.

The Armed Forces approached the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in combat training. The combat might and capability of the Army and Navy rose to a new, qualitative level and the field, air and sea skills and the tactical cohesiveness of the formations and units increased. The modern types of weapons began to be used more effectively. The socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!" has developed widely everywhere in the Soviet Army and Navy. As always, the communists are in the vanguard of the socialist competition. The exercise leader must briefly recall the results of carrying out the socialist obligations during the winter training period by the men of his subunit, unit or ship.

In truly mastering military affairs, the Army and Navy personnel view what has been achieved as the next step on the way to higher goals in military skills. The Soviet military is fully determined to continuously improve the combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships, to strengthen discipline and military order and to mark

the 11th Five-Year Plan by shock military service. This patriotic zeal is apparent in all the Army and Navy collectives.

New responsible tasks in the area of developing and improving the Armed Forces and raising their vigilance and combat readiness derive from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In this regard the exercise leader must emphasize that precisely combat readiness is the most important indicator for the ability of the Army and Navy to immediately rebuff an aggressor. This is a concentrated expression of its combat might. Combat readiness is a state of the Armed Forces whereby they are able at any minute and under the most difficult conditions to repel and thwart aggression, from wherever it might derive and whatever means and methods be used, including nuclear weapons.

The demands on the combat readiness of the personnel are constantly growing. The ensuring of this involves a great straining of spiritual and physical forces. Combat readiness, as was emphasized by the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov in a speech at a party conference of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, is based upon high troop skills. And these skills demand that the training and indoctrinational process be brought as close as possible to combat conditions as well as a decisive prevention of oversimplification and concessions. To learn what is needed in war, this principle has been and remains fundamental in all the activities of the Armed Forces. The main thing in the combat training of the troops is to carry out the tasks of tactical and gunnery training and to improve the methods for conducting combat operations. It is not merely a question of carrying out these tasks but rather carrying them out with unswerving high quality.

A major component in high combat readiness is strong military discipline, the demands on which have been steadily growing. In the Army and Navy collectives even the slightest deviations from established order are intolerable. To be disciplined means to show efficiency in everything, a communist attitude toward one's military service and a feeling of personal responsibility for the results of training and service as well as to work for an excellent knowledge of the assigned equipment and weapons.

The new training year is in full swing in the Armed Forces. It is a matter of honor for each man to see to it that this year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, is marked by even higher results in military and political training, in strengthening military discipline and raising combat readiness. There should not be a single day in the life and activity of the troops or a single hour of combat training, as was pointed out by the USSR Minister of Defense, which did not bring at least the small but real accomplishment in carrying out these major tasks. Only in such an instance can a serviceman feel that he is carrying out his military duty to the motherland, the party and the people unconsciously and honorably.

The men of the Army and Navy are aware of all the complexity of the present international situation. From the rostrum of the 26th Party Congress, the delegation of the USSR Armed Forces stated: "...Let our enemies know that the mighty weapons which have been turned over to us by the motherland are in reliable and able hands. The missile troops, the motorized rifle troops, the tank troops and artillery troops, the aviators and the seamen have mastered the first-rate equipment; they are steadily

learning to operate under the most difficult combat situation and are ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor....

"All the Soviet military, from the soldier to the marshal, solemnly assure the 26th CPSU Congress, the Leninist party and the heroic Soviet people that we will always be on guard."

The high praise given by the party congress to our Armed Forces and the tasks posed for them place great obligations on the Army and Navy personnel, on their command, political, engineer-technical cadres, on the Army and Navy party and Komsomol organizations and on each soldier, seaman, sergeant and petty officer. At present their prime duty is to thoroughly study and to take to heart the great significance and historical meaning of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to draw the appropriate conclusions for their service and practical activities.

The diverse work in propagandizing and studying the party congress materials will help the men achieve new successes in military and political training, in strengthening discipline and vigilance and in raising the combat readiness of the subunit, units and ships. This will be their best reply to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In concluding the material on the question, the propagandist must draw the general conclusion that the entire course of work, the materials and decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress have evoked in the Army and Navy personnel, as in all the Soviet people, a new wave of enthusiasm, patriotic thoughts and glorious accomplishments. The defenders of the motherland have stated their firm determination to dedicate all their strength, knowledge and energy to carrying out the decisions adopted at the congress and to strengthen the might of the fatherland.

During the hours of independent study, the students must study those provisions of the Report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" (PRAVDA, 24 February 1981) and the report of the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. A. Tikhonov "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990" (PRAVDA, 28 February 1981). These take up the questions of the international activities of the CPSU and draw attention to the need to further strengthen the nation's defense capability and improve the Soviet Armed Forces. It is also essential to be well acquainted with the greetings of the delegation from the USSR Armed Forces to the 26th Party Congress (PRAVDA, 24 February 1981).

In the seminar (talk) it is recommended that the following questions be discussed: 1. Imperialism--the main party guilty of aggravating the international situation at the present stage. The Beijing hegemonists--the allies and supporters of imperialism. 2. The 26th CPSU Congress on further strengthening the defense capability of the nation and the Soviet Armed Forces. 3. The demands of the party on the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces under present-day conditions. 4. The tasks of the subunit, unit and ship in the new stage of the socialist competition.

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GROUND FORCES

TANK REGIMENT: COMMANDER COMMENTS ON TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press: 2 Apr 81) pp 50-55

[Unattributed interview with Lt Col Valentin Anatol'yevich Dudinov, commander of the twice order-bearing tank regiment and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress: "High Praise Brings Obligations"]

[Text] [Question] Valentin Anatol'yevich! The finish of the winter combat training and the time of summing up its results are drawing near. How is this important for the personnel of the regiment?

[Answer] The current training year is a special one for us as it is for all the Soviet military. This is the year of the 26th Party Congress. Its start has coincided with the active preparations for this historic event. The decisions of the June and October plenums of the party Central Committee held last year have inspired the tank troops to worthily greet the high forum of the Soviet communists.

The personnel of the regiment has strongly supported the patriotic initiative of the guards motorized rifle troops of the Rezhitsa Red Banner Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment Imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Maj Gen Ivan Vasil'yevich Panfilov and has joined the socialist competition under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Discipline!" All our subunits have begun struggling to confirm the title of the outstanding regiment and to mark the forum of the Leninist party by new successes in military and political training and the strengthening of discipline. All the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers ("praporshchik") and officers in the course of intense training have steadily improved their skills, they have energetically mastered the habits of operating the powerful weapons and new equipment and have steadily trained to be victorious over a strong and technically well-equipped enemy.

And it must be said that the intense labor by the tank troops has brought the desired results. The regiment greeted the regular CPSU Congress in a worthy manner having fully carried out its pre-congress socialist obligations.

[Question] You, Valentin Anatol'yevich, were among the delegates who represented the Army and Navy communists at the congress. What most attracted your attention in the work of the congress? What are your impressions?

[Answer] In the life of the nation there are events the effect of which on our hearts, thoughts and deeds is enormous and permanent. The regular congress of our party has been precisely such an event for us, the Soviet people. I am infinitely happy that I was a participant. Believe me, the spiritual excitement engendered at it has still not left me.

Upon returning from Moscow in meeting with fellow servicemen I repeatedly spoke of my impressions. There were so many of them that in a brief talk it would be hard to describe all that I saw, heard and experienced during those unforgettable 8 days in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. If I were to describe the atmosphere reigning at the congress in a few words, it must be said that it was marked by a spirit of creativity, unanimity, by a high feeling of responsibility and confidence in tomorrow.

We listened with great attention and interest to the reports and speeches by delegates and foreign guests. The vivid, profoundly analytical and scientifically sound Accountability Report of the Party Central Committee given by L. I. Brezhnev made the greatest, indelible impression. From what he said our Soviet socialist system has become an unshakable monolith. It is an unbreakable unity of the party and people. It is a strong alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. It is the wise Leninist policy of the communist party. The Soviet people with their own eyes saw how much has been done and what titanic work has been carried out under the party's leadership in recent years.

The delegates spoke with great pride from the congress rostrum about our accomplishments, about the tasks of the new five-year plan and about what must be accomplished in the nation as a whole, in a republic, kray, oblast, city, enterprise, construction project, kolkhoz or sovkhoz. They brought to the high communist forum the experience acquired by the workers and relying on this they weighed their opportunities and shared their ideas on how to work better and how to more fully utilize the reserves in order to carry out the grandiose program of communist construction put forward by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's.

Certainly, I, like all the defenders of the socialist fatherland, was profoundly moved by the high praise given by the congress to our Armed Forces. "A strong fusion of high technical equipping, military skill and unshakable morale," emphasized L. I. Brezhnev in his report, "this is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces.... The party Central Committee is confident that in the future they will dependably guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people!" Such praise places many obligations on us and inspires us to new achievements in military service for the glory of the socialist fatherland and to unstintingly serve our people and the party of Lenin. The personnel of our regiment are profoundly aware of their responsibility to carry out the historic plans of the communist forum and are doing everything to further raise the level of their skills, to constantly increase vigilance and strengthen combat readiness. What has been said has been confirmed by the course of winter training the results of which are already being summed up.

[Question] What would you say in more detail about this?

[Answer] I have already said that our party's congress has been marked by the tank troops with worthy service deeds. Some two-thirds of our personnel are outstanding men in military and political training and three out of four have a class qualification. For 2 years running the regiment has kept the title of outstanding and has received the rotating Red Banner of the district military council. The tank troops are vitally concerned for the honor of the regiment, they are proud of its heroic traditions and endeavor to add to them by their military service.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, our regiment won an honorary name and was presented two orders. The present generation of servicemen, having taken the places of their fathers and grandfathers in the combat formation, consider it their sacred duty to vigilantly guard the victories of socialism and to be constantly ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

This is why the hearts of all servicemen were so deeply touched by the paternally concerned words of L. I. Brezhnev on the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, of their loyalty to the heroic traditions of the Army and Navy, and their readiness to overcome any difficulties, if this is required by the interests of national security or the defense of peace. This certainly applies to me. My father, Anatoliy Pavlovich Dudinov, participated in the war. He commanded a battalion. Along with his comrades in arms he mercilessly defeated the Nazi invaders. He was decorated. After the war he instructed military personnel in a military school. His combat wounds told on his health and he passed away 2 years ago. We, his sons, are continuing the sacred cause of our father. My elder brother Igor and I finished military schools and have become career officers.

Thus the baton of unstinting service to the socialist fatherland is passed from generation to generation, from heart to heart. The call from generation to generation is the result of the spiritual closeness of the communist fathers who defended the homeland to their last breath and the communist sons who are continuing to live for the same ideals for which the older generation heroically fought against the enemies of the motherland.

Excuse me, but I seem to have somewhat digressed from answering the question. Returning to it I should say that the personnel of the regiment are not satisfied with the achieved results. At present the efforts of our tank troops are aimed at reinforcing the successes, going farther and achieving more. The party teaches us to do this.

The highest forum of the Soviet communists, as is known, placed the highest demands on the quality of all our work. From this standpoint we are carrying out the tasks confronting the regiment, primarily the problem of raising the effectiveness of military and political training. In organizing the training of the tank troops, we endeavor to bring it as close as possible to the actual conditions of modern combat. Our unit has many experienced educators and able organizers of the training and indoctrinational process. I would name just a few of them. First of all the communist officers Anatoliy Samsonov, Valeriy Nesvit, Sergey Pavlov and Vladimir Podrezov.

A graduate of the Khar'kov Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni Verkhovnyy Sovet Ukrainskoy SSR, Sr Lt Podrezov, from his very first days of serving in the regiment has proven to be an enterprising and energetic officer. He carries out any

assignment conscientiously and zealously. The officer excels in great industriousness, intolerance of shortcomings, a creative approach to the job and the ability to organize an exercise, training or drill in an interesting and instructive manner. For example, his experience in conducting tank gunnery training has been recognized as the most effective and is now being successfully employed by other officers from the regiment. Vladimir Podrezov has commanded a platoon and a company. He was the battalion chief of staff. He handles the duties of any position well. Not so long ago he was appointed battalion commander. For 3 years running the subunit communists have elected him the party organization secretary.

In field exercises, Sr Lt Podrezov and other commanders learn to fight and teach their subordinates this. They give close attention to improving the tactical, gunnery and special training of the tank troops and to making maximum use of the capabilities of the subunits' weapons. Worked out with particular care those elements of combat which determine its success, for example, the conducting of continuous reconnaissance, the making of surprise attacks and bold, rapid maneuvers on the terrain.

The intense training has produced results. A tactical exercise comes to mind which was conducted under difficult conditions in a situation as close as possible to real combat. The men passed the difficult exam of combat maturity. For example, the battalion commanded by Maj Valeriy Nesvit merited commendation. The platoon of Lt Vladimir Strizhenko excelled in increased skills and teamwork. Its bold, enterprising actions were commended in the analysis. When a critical situation developed on one of the battalion's flanks, the young officer showed praiseworthy initiative. Having correctly assessed the situation with his platoon he carried out a bold maneuver which made it possible for the entire subunit to carry out the mission.

[Question] What, in your opinion, lies at the basis of the successes of the tank troops?

[Answer] All our achievements are the result of the close and coordinated work of the communists, the political workers and the party and Komsomol organizations. Due to this a healthy moral atmosphere has been created and maintained in the regimental collective. This helps to instill in the men sincerity, a respect for one another, a feeling of friendship, comradeship and a desire to lend a hand. At the same time such an atmosphere does not allow shortcomings to take root, it makes it possible to fully and clearly disclose the creative abilities of the men and to successfully carry out the obligations assumed by them in the socialist competition.

The role of the competition must be particularly emphasized. In it are forged an understanding of social duty, heroism and self-sacrifice in labor. At its very essence it is based upon the high awareness and initiative of the men. The socialist competition, as is pointed out in the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AVCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee "On the All-Union Socialist Competition to Successfully Fulfill and Overfulfill the Quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan," is the vital creativity of the masses, a patriotic movement based upon the high awareness and initiative of the Soviet people and a powerful means for mobilizing the workers to carry out the plans of communist construction. It helps to disclose and activate production reserves and to raise the efficiency and quality of work and is an effective means for involving the workers in

production management and indoctrinating a communist attitude toward labor. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee demand a higher level in all the organization of the socialist competition, the adding to its glorious traditions and the creation in each labor collective of a situation of true creative search, labor competitiveness and comradesly mutual aid, high responsibility for the assigned job and the rejection of shortcomings and violations of discipline.

The men of our regiment, like all the Soviet people, have taken this document of enormous political importance to heart and are doing everything to broaden the socialist competition so that a healthy spirit of competitiveness is maintained at each exercise, at each training session and at each drill.

In the competition, incidentally, as in all other matters, the tone is set by the communists, the loyal and dependable assistants of the commanders. They are the combat nucleus of the regimental collective. As the commander-communist, in my daily work I rely on them and direct the activities of the party organization to solving the tasks confronting the regiment.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that in communist construction a primary role is played by the primary party organizations. If each party organization in its area utilizes all the reserves and instills proper order in everything then the nation will advance farther," said L. I. Brezhnev in his report. The communists of our regiment judge the state of affairs in the collective in light of these demands of the party and most carefully weigh their opportunities and determine the specific measures aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of military service and at strengthening combat readiness.

The congress also mentioned the vanguard role of the party members and that each communist is obliged to be an active ideological fighter, a person of advanced views and advanced morality and high culture, an innovator in his sole, searching and enterprising, and a person who is principled and militant in terms of the shortcomings and all that is unworthy, contrary and backward that is still encountered in our life. In closing the congress and in bidding farewell to us, the delegates, L. I. Brezhnev said that there must be the soaring of thought, a constant search for the new, there must be constant initiative, initiative everywhere and in everything. We will do everything so that the party's instructions become a constant guide in the daily activities of our party organization.

There was a time when the company commanded by Sr Lt Viktor Man'ko lagged behind in gunnery training. Certainly, the commander and other officers in the subunit were subjected to valid criticism for the oversights and for the lessened strictness with oneself and subordinates. A strict discussion of this was held at the battalion party meeting. The comrades who spoke at it thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in the company collective; they disclosed the reasons for the errors and pointed out how to eliminate the shortcomings. The company communists perceived the criticism in a party manner and, in following the advice and recommendations of the party meeting, strengthened indoctrinational work in the subunit and raised the level of the pedagogical skills of the exercise leaders and the quality of training. Their work was directed by the battalion commander and party bureau. Gradually the situation in the company began to improve. The crews began to confidently carry out the gunnery training tasks. After a certain time the subunit of Sr Lt Man'ko

participated in a field firing exercise and won an excellent evaluation. Later it was granted the right to represent the regiment in the combat training contests. And it did not fail as it won first place among the tank companies.

Our communists are vitally concerned with the combat readiness of the regiment and the subunits and for constantly raising the skills of the tank troops. This applies above all to the Officers Vladimir Fedorovich Matviyenko, Anatoliy Ivanovich Samsonov and Ivan Kirillovich Belous. They are capable of everything. They know how to inspire the men to good initiatives and to mobilize them to struggle to attain high goals in improving military skills, to maintain strict order and to further raise vigilance and combat readiness. They are always among the masses of soldiers where the success of the common cause, the success of military and political training are determined.

Precisely the purposefulness and creative initiative of the communists make it possible to disclose and activate the unused reserves and to achieve an efficient training process. Once our training facilities were a question of serious criticism. We wondered how to improve them. This was brought up at the service meetings and party committee sessions. It was also discussed at the party and Komsomol meetings. The communist Askarbek Chermenovich Baymatov set to work. A man of word and deed, he inspired the others. As a result the army rationalizers rebuilt and with their own hands reequipped the tank firing compound which was judged the best in the formation.

I could give other examples of creative initiative shown by the communists and non-party servicemen and evidencing their high awareness and the desire to contribute to improving military and political skills and strengthening military discipline. The communists are quick to spot anything new and valuable in combat training, in improving field skills and in mastering the modern weapons and military equipment. They constantly work to introduce advanced experience and the finest examples of military service.

[Question] What problems are now being solved by the regiment's communists?

[Answer] First of all, they are working to successfully conclude the winter training period and to create the necessary conditions for the full carrying out of the socialist obligations by the men. As always, our main attention is focused on raising the combat readiness of the subunits and the regiment as a whole and on indoctrinating the men in a spirit of ideological conviction and a clear understanding by them of the tasks posed by the 26th Party Congress for the Armed Forces, the complexity of the international situation and of the increased military danger deriving from the NATO nations headed by the United States and from their military and political rapprochement with the Chinese hegemonists.

Using all forms of ideological and political work we constantly explain to the personnel their duties to defend the victories of socialism and we endeavor to propagandize in a vivid and accessible manner the examples of the unstinting fulfillment by the men of their constitutional duty and their oath of loyalty to the motherland, the military oath, of conscientious service and the mastery of military affairs.

In ideological and political indoctrination we emphasize a profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the ideological-theoretical heritage of V. I. Lenin, the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the works and speeches of L. I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders on defense questions.

At present all the regiment's subunits with enormous interest are studying and discussing the Accountability Report of the Party Central Committee and the other congress materials and decisions. In turning again and again to these historic party documents, we are becoming evermore profoundly aware of their importance and significance. There is a lively and inspired discussion of how we should respond to the party's appeal and what we should do in order to carry out its instructions better and more quickly.

What we have done is just the beginning to an enormous amount of work. We, the communists, see our duty in, to put it figuratively, passing each line of the Accountability Report of the Party Central Committee and the other congress materials and decisions through the hearts of our men so that everything brought up at the high party forum is personally felt by them and, what is particularly important, is reflected in their practical deeds, in training, service and discipline.

The decisions unanimously adopted by the CPSU Congress mobilize the party and the people to new accomplishments and open up magnificent prospects for communist construction. The post-congress days indicate that the Soviet people have set to work and are fully determined to carry out the plans outlined by the congress by their shock labor, by high political and professional activity and by participation in the mass socialist competition. The powerful wave of the patriotic upsurge is vivid proof of the ardent love and wholehearted confidence of the people in Lenin's party.

The Soviet military are in step with the people. The loyal sons of the motherland, they are fully determined to make their worthy contribution to strengthening its defense might and to raising the military potential of the valorous Soviet Armed Forces. Inspired by the high praise given to them at the congress of the Leninist Party, the defenders of the fatherland are hard at work mastering the modern weapons and equipment, they are improving their skills, their spiritual and moral tempering and are steadily attaining the battle-forged science of winning.

The personnel of the regiment, like all the Soviet military, ardently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party. The historic decisions of the high communist forum inspire the tank troops to new successes in military service and evoke in each man a desire to honorably serve the people, to work with even greater results, even more tenaciously than before and to improve the combat readiness of their home regiment.

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NAVAL FORCES

NORTHERN FLEET: RESULTS OF EXERCISE WITH CRUISER "KIEV"

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press: 2 Apr 81) pp 56-62

[Article by Capt 1st Rank E. Kal'yanov: "In a Combat Mood"]

[Text] The personnel of the detachment of ships from the Northern Fleet celebrated the 26th CPSU Congress during an ocean cruise. It celebrated this by the complete carrying out of the socialist obligations assumed in honor of the high party forum and by the high-quality carrying out of difficult combat training tasks. Combat and sea skills, the vigilance and combat readiness of the crews increased.

In attaining these successes an important role has been played by the experience in political and organizational work acquired in previous long cruises by the commanders, political workers, the party and Komsomol aktiv. I happened to participate in one of them which was carried out under the influence of preparing to properly celebrate the congress of the home Leninist party.

The days of the difficult ocean cruise passed in an endless series. The days developed into weeks, the weeks into months but the intensity and taut pace of combat training did not let down. The sailors steadfastly surmounted the difficulties of cruise life; they vigilantly stood the watches and made a maximum effort to carry out each training mission, as they themselves said, with the quality mark.

I recall an exercise which concluded a regular stage in a long voyage and was a severe testing of the combat skills of the crew from the flagship, the antisubmarine cruiser "Kiev." Having crossed the antisubmarine barrier, the cruiser hunted an "enemy" submarine, it conducted a meeting "engagement," it made missile and torpedo strikes against surface targets and repelled air attacks. The exercise was conducted against a difficult tactical background, under conditions of "enemy" active radioelectronic countermeasures, it was full of unexpected inputs and required a full straining of forces for the men. It was an uncompromising struggle of minds and naval skills. And the crew of the "Kiev" won a convincing victory in this struggle.

The deputy ship commander for political affairs, Capt 2d Rank A. Penkin, rightly commented:

"After so many weeks of cruising the sailors have literally got their second wind. Each man recognized his personal responsibility for the overall success and understood his role in the military collective. This is a major matter, a spiritual uplift...."

Yes, for the successful carrying out of tasks during a long voyage a great deal depends upon the mood of the men and the moral atmosphere under which combat training is carried out and which impels the men to show their best side. On the ship they did not wait until such an atmosphere arose spontaneously but rather created it consciously, in skillfully employing a broad arsenal of means from party political work and in viewing these efforts as a component part of preparing the men to conduct the pending "action." In this level, for example, the scientific-practical conference was beneficial. The speakers and the persons participating in the debates made a number of specific proposals aimed at improving party political work. The attention of the conference participants was focused, in particular, on the fact that in previous exercises during the first days of a cruise in a number of instances the work had been carried out without considering the changed circumstances and the particular features of carrying out the combat training missions under difficult conditions. This had a negative effect upon the quality of working them out.

When preparations for the exercises had gotten underway, the communists considered the previously made mistakes and were guided by the recommendations of the scientific-practical conference. The commander and political worker of the cruiser acquainted officers with the military-political situation in the area of the crews or detachment of ships and directed them to carry out specific work in indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of high political vigilance. Party and Komsomol meetings were held in all the subunits and these discussed the tasks of the communists and Komsomol members in the exercise. Speaking at the meetings were the commander of the ship, his deputy for political affairs and the party committee secretary. This gave special sharpness and importance to the conversation of the communists and Komsomol members. Those who spoke objectively assessed their possibilities of improving combat teamwork among the subunits and organizing effective work by the crew. The role of the aktiv was clearly defined in the struggle for the vigilant standing of watches and the strictest observance of the requirements of the instructions. During this period many communists had to report at sessions of the subunit party bureaus on how they were preparing for the exercise.

The political worker and secretary of the party committee devoted serious attention to the placement of the party and Komsomol activists and to their instruction. The aim was in no way to reshuffle the personnel (a strictly defined place had been assigned to each crew member by the station bill). Rather the goal was to achieve a situation where each communist and each Komsomol member felt a sense of responsibility not only for himself but for all of those working nearby, at an adjacent battle station and a neighboring compartment, he would regularly take an interest in how things were going; he would encourage the men, help them, and if the opportunity appeared, directly inform the sailors of the course of carrying out the tasks. This was the placement with which the political worker and party committee had been concerned! As a result each activist on the eve of the exercise had a clear understanding of the "zone" of his influence.

A positive role was also played in preparing for the exercises and during them by the holding of assemblies and instruction sessions for the officers, warrant officers [midmen] and petty officers where the tasks of each category of this command personnel was specifically defined and the particular features of their work at each stage outlined. They held days of the sonar operator, missile man, signal man and computer specialists. The men of the leading specialties gained another opportunity to thoroughly think out and discuss their future work and get their bearings. In the political exercises, political information sessions, special-subject evenings and lessons of courage they also took up the excellent carrying out of the training tasks.

At this time particular attention was given to intensifying the socialist competition in the submarine. The commanders and political workers, the party and Komsomol activists endeavored to make it concrete and competitive. In following their advice, a majority of the sailors for the period of the exercise assumed the obligation to carry out the forthcoming combat training tasks with high grades. Characteristically, in organizing the military competition the officers emphasized the support and development of initiative among the men. They literally reflected out loud and invited their subordinates to reflect. The sonar operators had reached such a goal and very much so the radio operators follow their example and measure their skills? Under the conditions of a long cruise when the personnel works under a great strain, a comradesly and confidential tone in such a talk has a particularly strong effect on the men. In the crews a struggle was initiated among the specialists to detect underwater and surface targets at maximum ranges and to destroy them at maximum range with the first missile and the first salvo.

Special issues of the radio news, "express leaflets" and photo sheets regularly told of the military service of the leading specialists. The sonar operators, missile-men, signalmen and radio operators were well aware that the entire crew was carefully following their work and expecting them to carry out the tasks excellently. And they endeavored to justify the hopes of the collective. The sharp competitive tone interjected into the competition noticeably increased its effectiveness and made it possible to activate the reserves for improving combat skills and which a long cruise provided for the crew.

During this period the Komsomol activists endeavored in every possible way to develop the creative initiative of the men. In particular, they were concerned with directing the youth competition in such a manner as it would seize and attract the men. During the exercises, upon an initiative of the Komsomol members approved by the commander, it was decided to dedicate the most crucial watches to combat heroes and to struggle for the right to be called successors of the finest wartime specialists. For example, the ship's sonar operators in their training endeavored to equal FC 1st Class Georgiy Zhurikova who during the years of the Great Patriotic War was rewarded the highest medal. The young sailors of the engineering department (BC-5) dedicated theirs to VC 3rd Class Georgiy Kurbatov. At a regular meeting of the bridge watch the deputy subunit commander for political affairs, Officer G. Ios' turned to the men.

"During your watch," he said, "the ship will cross the submarine barrier. This is a special watch. You are to dedicate it to VC 3rd of the Soviet Union Georgiy Kurbatov. During the war years the courageous sailor participated in the sinking

of what had happened. His courage, resourcefulness and self-possession saved the launch from an explosion when a fire broke out in the engine room. Bleeding profusely, Kurbatov controlled the launch with the engines during the landing of a landing force at the port of Limakhanari. I am confident that at present each of you will endeavor to do everything within your power to ensure the dependable course of the ship."

The sailors listened attentively to the political worker, although a majority of them knew the military biography of Kurbatov well. The thing was that the men were more profoundly aware that their present service was a continuation of the military valor of their fathers and grandfathers. And the sailors acted flawlessly during the watch. They received not a single comment, as was the case, incidentally, in following days.

The watches in honor of the Northern Fleet heroes continued the entire time the exercise was underway. From their results the winners of the competition by an order of the commander were declared to be the successors of the finest wartime specialists.

The propaganda immediately learned of the outstanding men. The radio news and vivid, striking photographs, as they say, not on the heels of events, told about the sonar operators who had successfully sought and attacked an "enemy" submarine; about the missile troops who made an impeccable attack against a surface target; about many other leaders in the propaganda competition.

It must be stressed that the ocean crew taught the commander to use the ship intercom as effectively as possible. Twice a day he gave information on the course of the exercise. In several minutes he exhaustively described the existing situation and the particular features of those tasks which the crew had to carry out over the next few hours.

The atmosphere of the ship radio was also widely used by the deputy commander for political affairs, the party committee secretary, the propagandist and the party and Komsomol activists. Their talks were devoted to the deeds of the best men of the ship and to the questions of strengthening vigilance. During the exercise the speaker "Alex" was followed by SATO voices. The radio editors organized a series of broadcasts on the probable enemy. These broadcasts indoctrinated a moral and psychological readiness among the men to act skillfully and decisively in the exercise.

During the long cruise the commanders, political workers, the party and Komsomol activists constantly gave the most serious attention to sharpening the patriotic feelings of the sailors and particularly to increasing the sense of responsibility during the long voyage. In using the materials of the press bulletin which was regularly transmitted to the ship by the Navy Political Directorate, they acquainted the personnel with the party's decisions, with the labor successes of the Soviet people and with the events occurring in the nation and abroad. Considering that around 30 nationalities of our country are serving on the ship, the activists organized a series of broadcasts on the Union republics called "In Your Homeland." The huge library of the tense military-political situation existing in the area of the Pacific and of the aggressive aspirations of the military in the imperialist countries from lectures and reports as well as from talks with the communists and

issues of information bulletins. These, incidentally, included photographs of the NATO ships, they gave their tactical and technical specifications and disclosed in what police operations they had been involved.

Certainly the party political work on the cruiser during the exercise did not come down merely to providing information. During this period for the commanders and political workers, the party and Komsomol aktiv the main thing was direct work with the men in the battle stations and an individual influence on the sailors. Indicative on this level is one of the ordinary work days of Capt 2d Rank Penkin, the deputy ship commander for political affairs.

At 0700 hours, he received the reports from the political workers in the subunits on the events of the night and of those who had excelled and of the shortcomings. He then set the tasks for the day, and then the battle stations became the basic place of the officer's work from that moment. Before the launching of a missile strike by the cruiser, he spoke with the commander of the division, the commander of the central group, the commander of the target designation group and the men of the cruiser. The political worker then met with the armor and radio operators and the computer operators. For each sailor the officer found a good word which was very significant at that moment. Everywhere the political worker visited the men picked up spirits and sharpened up.

At 1600 hours, the deputy commander for political affairs attended the mounting of the bridge watch of the KCh-7. Having briefly reminded them of the situation in the cruising area and of the necessity of high vigilance he told about the sailors who had most distinguished themselves in the exercise.

After this there was the collecting and generalizing of information on the day and participation in summing up the results of the competition. Before dinner he was interested in the quality of food preparation and what was the meal conditions for the bridge watch during the night. Finally, late in the evening, there was the required talk over the loud radio giving the results of the crew's military service.

In the exercise the deputy subunit commanders for political affairs worked in the same way out, certainly, on a scale of their subunit department. During the exercise not a single crew member escaped from the view of the political workers. Each day they were concerned with developing high moral-political and combat qualities in the sailors as well as a professional mood and a sense of responsibility for the combat readiness of the ship.

The cruise drew on into months. The impact of the first days of the voyage was long past. The life of the ship crews divided clearly into alert duty and watches and full of variations and drills developed into a measured cruise pace. The crew during the cruise showed high combat skills and successfully carried out difficult missions. At times it seemed that the most difficult was over and now nothing could influence the work of the men. But the person who thought this was wrong. The longer the cruise lasted the more noticeably the mood of certain sailors changed. At a certain period of the cruise suddenly there began to be more instances of negligence. In the exercises and drills the officers more frequently encountered a vacant look in the men's subordination and found an indifference to what was happening around. One did not need to be a psychologist to realize the men were beginning to become tired and that their mood was negatively influenced by the long separation from the homeland.

Unfortunately, this truth was not immediately understood on all the ships involved in the cruise. On one of the ASW ships, for example, in the communications department there were more frequent violations of the watch rules by the radio telegraph operators, although during the first period of the voyage nothing of the sort had been observed. The commander of the department did not immediately see the weakening of discipline. At a party bureau session where they listened to his report on the state of affairs in the subunit, he explained the facts which disconcerted the communists as a random thing. It was clear that the officer had failed to realize that the longer the ship was at sea the more active, specific and effective the indoctrinational work should be. He was corrected.

The party bureau members had a similar talk with the communists O. Budanov, V. Sinyukov and P. Mogilevich. The criticism of them was not one of idleness. They had done a great deal. They took an active part in preparing and conducting political exercises, political information sessions and had given reports and talks. But they had carried out these measures without considering that during the cruise both the moral and physical stresses on the men had increased greatly and that the situation required an accentuation of individual work and a stronger influence on each man. This was taken up at a party bureau session. The importance of the problem was so apparent that they decided to continue discussing it at a party meeting. In a frank discussion, the tone of which was set by the party bureau secretary, the communists analyzed in detail the state of ideological and political work on the ship in the course of the cruise and reached the unanimous opinion that the flaws in it had immediately had a negative effect on the men. The meeting helped the communists effectively find their way in the particular features of the work with the men under the conditions of a long voyage and to draw the necessary conclusions.

The ship's political workers should play a particular role in increasing the effectiveness of party political work. Along with the commander, they directed the activities of the party and Komsomol aktiv. And precisely they were the first to set the example of a creative approach to the indoctrination of the men.

But, in turn, the political workers themselves needed such an example. At that time the ship was preparing to carry out a crucial combat training mission and it was decided that a colloquium would be held with them on the subject "The Role and Place of the Political Worker in the Combat Situation. The Use of the Combat Experience of Party Political Work in a Long Voyage." Here the book by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Malaya Zemlya" was of good help. Each participant in the colloquium had a document which aroused enormous interest. This was a copy of the plan of party political work in the units of the landing group which at the start of 1943, as was stated in the plan, was preparing "for bold and decisive actions to land and capture the line indicated by the command's order," the line which later became the legendary Malaya Zemlya.

Everyone was struck by the intensity of party political work in the course of preparing for the landing as well as by the enormous abilities of the chief of the political section of the 18th Army, L. I. Brezhnev. Over the 3 days during which the plan was compiled, the political section organized and carried out scores of the most diverse measures, each of which was specifically, purposefully and clearly directed to one or another personnel category. The colloquium clearly showed the importance of vital effective work by the political worker with the men and his role

and place in a combat situation and forced certain comrades to critically examine the style of their activities, in particular, the ratio of office (more accurately, cabin) work and direct contact with the men. The lesson was to the point.

The political workers and party activists, to put it figuratively, began to take the pulse of the life in the subunits. They actively carried out individual work and constantly sensed the slightest changes occurring in the mood of the collective. All of this made it possible to immediately intervene in the conduct of the men when this was necessary.

For example, the party and Komsomol activists had good psychological insight when they proposed that the young men of the ship write a composition on the subject "I Serve the Soviet Union!" The compositions of the sailors became a reflection on the noble mission resting on their shoulders, the mission of the armed defenders of the fatherland. "At present we are far from home shores, but we are not separated from the motherland," wrote PO 1st Class V. Yefremov. "Our ship is a particle of it. And for this reason in our hearts and in all our thoughts we are always with it.... When I see the NATO ships cruising around us and the aircraft roaring over our heads, when I learn what bloody deeds they have been involved in, in my heart I understand what my personal responsibility for the security of the motherland is. And I will do everything to prevent these aircraft from reaching the peaceful skies of my motherland...."

These heartfelt confessions of scores upon scores of men played an important role in maintaining the high patriotic mood of the sailors.

On a long cruise one can also note the following contradiction: on the one hand, the cruise unifies the collective, but, on the other, it splits it and causes definite desires in the crew for solitude and withdrawal. This is not difficult to understand. Day after day for many weeks a person is closed up with the same people. The probability of the appearance of psychological incompatibility grows. People at times simply grow tired of one another. And at such a moment how important it is to force them to look at a comrade with respect not indifferently and with an interested concern! On the ship we wondered what could be done on this level. And we decided to conduct a somewhat unusual morning meeting. We called it "Bon voyage!" A bon voyage for the ship, a bon voyage for each crewman. The program of the morning was prepared ahead of time. The preparations were headed by the communists, Sr Lts V. Danil'chenko and A. Khomyak and WO A. Romantsov. The Komsomol activists were their assistants.

The morning was a great success. The sailors were immediately taken up by the holiday mood in the wardroom. Youth songs were played. The color illustrations "This is My Motherland" had been hung up on the partition, almost from side to side, on Whatman paper which had been glued into a long strip. The ship's decorations could be seen at the back of the improvised stage.

WO Romantsov who was in charge of the morning wove the names of the best sailors into a canvas extolling the history of the ship, its traditions and men. Many became heroes of the morning meeting. And among them were Engr-Capt Lt V. Tarasov, the first leader of the ship's Komsomol members, WO A. Khamov, the best sonar operator of the formation, PO 1st Class G. Kon'kov who skillfully indoctrinates young sailors

and Sn V. Pokatilov, a man who by that time had served just several months on the ship but who had already won great authority with his industriousness. In the biographies of these men the leader found details which raised them even higher in the eyes of the collective. For example, Officer Tarasov is continuing the tradition of military engineers in his family. Sn Pokatilov has taken the place of his father in service, WO Vitaliy Semenovich Pokatilov, who served more than 20 years in the Northern Fleet. And so on about each man. And for each the ship's amateur artists presented a musical gift, a favorite song or melody. Then the leader read lines from the commander's order on commending the men, on thanks, on home leave or the presenting of a diploma and quoted the text of a letter of thanks to the man's parents. The heroes of the morning meeting for the sailors became an example to imitate and the men again were convinced how greatly the commander and the collective value honest, conscientious service.

At that moment this form of working with the men was simply a discovery of the activists. It successfully combined recreation and the patriotic indoctrination of the men, it became a means for actively popularizing the best men of the ship and further unified the ship collective.

Ocean voyages are rightly called the best schooling for combat and naval skills of the men. We feel that with every justification it can be said that this is also an opportunity for good schooling in the political and military indoctrination, in moral-psychological and physical conditioning of the men and in improving the tested and actively seeking out new effective forms of party political work.

As was already pointed out at the start of the article, the ships mentioned are again on a long voyage. With enormous exhilaration and ardent approval their crews have received the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. On the ASW cruiser "Kiev" and the other ships of the detachment, work has been widely developed to thoroughly study the congress documents and to practically carry out its demands. Using the already acquired experience of the party political effect on the sailors, the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are maintaining a high combat mood in the crews and are directing the patriotic upsurge and creative initiative among the sailors to successfully carry out the tasks confronting them and to further raise vigilance and combat readiness.

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